

Arafat renews appeal for peace

TEL AVIV (AP) — Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat has called on Israelis to negotiate with Palestinians, saying the latest triumph in making peace, not war. In remarks published Friday in the Arabic language Al Itihad, Arafat urged Israelis to join peace talks "for the good of your children and ours." He said: "Generosity in Israel can achieve victory on the battlefield here and there but goodness does not come from making wars; goodness comes from making peace." The interview was conducted by Deputy-Editor Nazir Majall at the non-aligned summit in Belgrade. Israeli law bars citizens, Arab or Jew, from contact with the PLO, opening Majall to possible prosecution for conducting the interview. Arafat has repeatedly challenged Israeli leaders to join peace talks to end the uprising in the occupied territories and pave the way for a comprehensive Middle East peace agreement. Arafat told the Israeli weekly that more states now recognized the Palestinian state proclaimed last November than recognized Israel.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تيمز يومية سياسية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الرأي»

Violence plagues Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (AP) — At least 20 people were killed in Sri Lanka's continued extremist violence, and security forces arrested 279 suspected Sinhalese radicals, the government said Friday. Residents in the holy city of Kandy, 90 kilometres northeast of Colombo, said 18 partially burned bodies were found in three places Friday. The residents, contacted by telephone, said they suspected the victims were Sinhalese radicals killed by pro-government vigilantes. The residents spoke on condition of anonymity. Military officials in Colombo confirmed the bodies were found but did not identify the dead or their killers. Opposition politicians and human rights organisations say the government has set up death squads to counter the campaign of assassinations by the People's Liberation Front, an ultra-nationalist guerrilla group trying to overthrow the government. The government denies the charge.

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ACC premiers meet today to prepare summit agenda

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Heads of government from Iraq, Egypt, North Yemen and Jordan are scheduled to meet here Saturday to prepare an agenda for a Sept. 25 summit of their heads of state in North Yemen. The four countries are grouped in the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) set up in February to work for closer ties in economic and other fields between the member states. Taha Yassin Ramadan, Iraq's first deputy prime minister, said the two-day discussions would consider "a broad-ranging formula for cooperation between the four countries in various spheres."

He told Al Thawra newspaper Thursday that the four heads of government will discuss several draft agreements which deal with cooperation between the four countries in the fields of economics, agriculture, mass media, communications, energy and education.

Leaders of the four countries held their second summit in Alexandria, Egypt, in May and will hold their third summit in San'a next week.

ACC secretary-general Helmi Nammar, told Iraqi newspapers that the heads of government would discuss 19 agreements prepared by the four countries for cooperation in various fields.

He said the four countries intend to move carefully on economic cooperation "in order to lead this experiment towards success."

Nammar said the four countries are keen to avoid moving too far in their efforts to achieve economic integration.

"We need a little patience and we shouldn't rush, so that our integration effort will not be at the expense of escalating internal economic problems," he was quoted as saying.

Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, who will lead Jordan's delegation to the meeting, will also open a Jordanian products exhibition, in the Iraqi capital.

Israelis kill 2 in Nablus

JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli forces shot dead two Palestinians in Nablus Friday in the third major outbreak of violence in the occupied West Bank's largest town in two weeks, hospital officials said.

Officials at Nablus' Al Itihad hospital said 12-year-old Tariq Tufaha was shot through the heart early in the morning. During a further fight at his funeral, soldiers shot dead Ata Younis, 18, they said.

The deaths brought the number killed in the 21-month-old uprising in the occupied territories to 645 Palestinians.

Palestinians said the violence was sparked by brutal army behaviour during a prolonged curfew in the town last week and earlier this week.

They said that soldiers of the Golan Infantry unit broke into residents' homes and beat more than 100 people, at least half of whom needed medical treatment.

Al Itihad Hospital, one of three in the city, said it had treated 38 people for injuries from beatings in the last week.

The Jerusalem Post newspaper quoted residents as saying troops forced Palestinians to go out at night and shout slogans in Hebrew praising their brigade.

The cycle of violence in Nablus began on Sept. 2 when troops stormed a house and shot dead two Palestinian activists, wounding three others who were captured.

Nujoma registers to vote in elections

WINDHOEK, Namibia (AP) — Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), was mobbed by supporters Friday when he registered to vote in the territory's pre-independence elections.

Meanwhile, police provided the identity of an Irishman arrested in connection with the Tuesday night assassination of Anton Lubowski, the only ranking white member of the national movement that fought a 23-year war against South African rule of Namibia.

Police inspector Kierie du Rand confirmed newspaper reports that Dean Acheson, 50, was the man police arrested Wednesday after Lubowski was gunned down outside the gate of his home.

Acheson is to appear in court Monday, but du Rand said police are still investigating a motive. He said the killing "appeared very professional."

Friday was the final day of registration for the November elections. More than 677,000 people have registered in the vast territory of 1.3 million people.

Nujoma, who returned Thursday to Namibia after almost 30 years in exile, voted at a post office in Katutura, the main black neighbourhood on the edge of Windhoek, the capital.

Nujoma said his decision to

participate in the elections indicated his organisation was generally pleased with the independence process, which is being implemented under United Nations supervision.

"I'm very happy with the efforts being made by the U.N. in assisting the Namibian people, who have been so many years oppressed in attempting to achieve their freedom," said Nujoma, whose movement is favoured in the polls.

South Africa, which has ruled Namibia since 1915, agreed to grant independence under a regional peace accord signed last December that also calls for Cuba to withdraw its 50,000 soldiers from Angola.

No date has been set for Namibian independence, but it is expected to be early next year.

In brief comments to reporters at the polling stations, Nujoma said SWAPO no longer holds any prisoners at camps in Angola, although about 200 former detainees released in July say the organisation has in custody hundreds of Namibians.

A United Nations delegation is in Angola investigating the charges but has not reported on its findings.

The U.N. delegation "will see for themselves," Nujoma said. "I leave it up to them."

SWAPO has acknowledged torturing its detainees.



Hard times... A refugee from war-torn Beirut pleads for food and medicine for herself and her son at a refugee centre in the southern Lebanese port of Sidon.

Fresh battles shatter hopes for Beirut truce

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Rocket and artillery duels flared across Beirut Friday, shattering hopes a truce would hold while Arab mediators reactivated efforts to end six months of bloodshed.

Police said seven people were killed and 21 wounded in the escalation that saw scores of artillery rounds and rockets crashing in east Beirut and the western sector.

That brought the overall toll to 902 killed and 2,613 wounded since March 8 when the confrontation erupted between Syrian troops and allied militiamen and army commander Michel Aoun's units.

The flare-up followed a two-day lull that had accompanied talks in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, among the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Algeria — Prince Saud Al Faisal, Abdul Latif Al Fikri and Bouallem Bessaïeh.

The meetings Wednesday and Thursday marked the revival of an Arab mediation effort which the ministers had suspended July 31.

Prince Faisal was scheduled to hold a news conference on Saturday to elaborate on the committee's talks.

The leaders of the three countries, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, King Hassan of Morocco, and

Algerian President Chadli Benjedid also were due to issue Saturday a statement outlining their next moves.

The three leaders were entrusted by an Arab summit meeting May 23-26 with finding a settlement of Lebanon's 14-year-old civil war.

Beirut's shrunken population returned to underground shelters overnight as the battles picked up anew.

After a brief morning lull, the exchanges flared again Friday afternoon. Gunners, alternating between 130-mm mortars and multi-barrelled rocket launchers, hammered east Beirut and the surrounding hinterland.

Aoun's gunners blasted west Beirut and hills to the southeast with 155-mm howitzers and mortars of various calibre.

Radio stations interrupted programming to list the districts targeted by the random barrages and urge residents to take precautions.

Only 10 per cent of the city's 1.5 million population have stayed. The rest have fled to safer areas of Lebanon's or left the country altogether.

"No optimism and no pessimism, everyone is waiting for the statement by the supreme tripartite committee," the prestigious morning newspaper Al Nahar

said. Residents appeared sceptical that the Arab committee would succeed in ending their agony.

"I don't think the committee will be able to solve our problem," said Ahmad Hasbini, a bank employee, in west Beirut.

"But I cannot stop hoping that someone, somehow will come up with a solution, at least a truce that would put an end to the present round of criminal madness," he added.

Israeli air raid

Four Israeli helicopter gunships attacked a Palestinian base in southern Lebanon Thursday, security sources said.

They said the helicopters fired three air-to-surface missiles at a base of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), led by Ahmad Jibril.

However a PFLP-GC spokesman in Beirut told Reuters the raid east of Sidon had been aimed at a base of Abu Nidal's Fatah Revolutionary Council (FRC), 50 metres from a PFLP-GC position.

An Israeli army spokeswoman confirmed the attack had hit an Abu Nidal base hut said planes, not helicopters, had been involved.

Likud, Labour ministers split on Egyptian proposal

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel's four senior leaders failed Friday for the second time this week to reach agreement on Egyptian proposals for Palestinian elections in the occupied territories.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's spokesman, Avi Pazner, told Reuters: "They broke up but decided to continue the discussion. It means they failed to agree on the Egyptian plan." He said they agreed to talk again at the weekend.

As the debate heated up, officials in the two major parties said the disagreement was threatening the stability of coalition government.

The leaders of the Labour Party and the right-wing Likud bloc reportedly disagreed both on the Egyptian and on President Hosni Mubarak's efforts to sponsor a Palestinian delegation for talks with Israel.

Israel Radio said Egyptian Ambassador Mohammad Bassiouny officially presented Mubarak's peace plan to Israeli leaders Friday.

Bassiouny met with Foreign Minister Moshe Arens, but a ministry spokesman would not

say if a peace plan was presented. Delivery of the plan would upset Israel's formal stance that it cannot comment on a proposal it has not officially received.

Friday's meeting between the leading ministers of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud bloc and the Labour Party of Finance Minister Shimon Peres ended with Peres promising another round of talks before he departs for the United States Saturday.

Israel Radio said the meeting ended in sharp disagreement between the two coalition partners.

The session was attended by Shamir and Arens of Likud and Peres and Labour's number 2 leader, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Peres is scheduled to meet with U.S. President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker during his 10-day visit to the United States.

He said in an interview published Friday in the Jerusalem Post that the U.S. role in promoting Egypt's proposal would be crucial to its success.

"The Americans are the critical link of the initiative, and they are indispensable," he said.

The ministers of both parties held separate meetings Thursday night and adopted opposite stands on the Mubarak proposal. Labour and Likud against, Israel Radio and several newspapers reported.

Likud's policy opposes a major point in Mubarak's plan, acceptance of the U.S.-backed formula of trading occupied land for peace. Transport Minister Moshe Katav of Likud told the daily Yediot Ahronot that anyone accepting Mubarak's plan "wants to break apart the Likud unity government."

Along with the peace plan, Mubarak has proposed that Israel meet with a 12-member Palestinian delegation that includes two expelled from the occupied territories.

The proposal is intended to satisfy Israel's demand to meet only Palestinians from the occupied territories and the PLO's insistence that Palestinians living abroad be included in any talks.

But Likud legislator Eliahu ben-Elissar said Egypt's proposal was simply a way to disguise a meeting with Palestine Liberation Organisation representatives.

Crown Prince: Jerusalem integral part of W. Bank

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (Agencies) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has said that the United States "should not recognise any past, present or future unilateral actions as having any legal or binding effect on Jerusalem's final status."

Emphasising that Israel must give up control over Jerusalem to obtain a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, the Crown Prince, speaking at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, called Arab Jerusalem "an integral part" of the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

"Jordan wishes to stress that there is no acquisition of territory by war," the Crown Prince said. "Israeli withdrawals from occupied territories has to be a basis of settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the establishment of a just and lasting peace."

Earlier Thursday, the Crown Prince stressed Jordan's principled stand vis-a-vis the Palestine question and pledged Jordan's support for the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Addressing students at Virginia State University, Prince Hassan said that His Majesty King Hussein's intense efforts on both the Arab and international arenas arise from Jordan's firm belief of the need for an end to the Palestine problem through a just and durable solution which guarantees the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination on their national soil.

Prince Hassan reviewed the general situation in the Middle East region and talked about the sufferings of the Palestinian people caused by Israel's continuing oppressive measures.

The Crown Prince, who is now on a visit in the U.S., Wednesday called on members of the Jordanian-American Society to maintain close contacts with Jordan.

Addressing a banquet hosted by the society in Chicago in his honour, the Crown Prince said Jordan relies on the efforts of its expatriates and all Jordanians living abroad for continued support and meaningful help to continue the march of development.

The Crown Prince visited Washington earlier in the week.

Before leaving the U.S. capital, Prince Hassan discussed with a number of U.S. congressmen the situation in the Middle East and stressed the great role the U.S. Congress can play in pushing the peace process forward and contributing to the efforts for just, durable and comprehensive peace in the region.

Sweden expects 'new phase' in peace efforts in autumn

By Hassan K. Bustani
Special to the Jordan Times

STOCKHOLM — Sweden expects a new phase in efforts for peace in the Middle East this autumn, and the Swedish government prefers quiet diplomacy in the efforts, according to Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson.

In an interview with the Jordan Times and Al Rai held in his office here last week, Andersson declined to give details of the "new phase" but reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East and announced that a meeting of the 12 Swedish ambassadors in the region will be held in Cairo during his forthcoming trip to Egypt before joining King Carl Gustav and Queen Silvia on their state visit to Jordan Sept. 18-24.

The foreign minister expected his talks in Amman with his Jordanian counterpart and others to give Sweden the opportunity to familiarise itself with the latest developments in the region.

"I expect to be briefed in full by Jordanian officials on Jordan's diplomatic efforts to bring about a just and comprehensive peace settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict," he said.

Andersson described Israel's actions against Palestinians in the occupied territories in its bid to quell the 22-month-old intifada as "oppressive" and warned that the Middle East was "sitting on a timebomb."

"We are in a crucial stage now. If there is no real progress in efforts for peace, the situation is

going to be much worse," he said. "Sweden follows a very balanced approach to the Palestinian problem," he said. "But it does not mean that it condones Israel's oppressive actions in the occupied territories."

Andersson ridiculed Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin's assertion that the Palestinians had achieved nothing through the intifada and that any continuation of the revolt will only bring further hardships to the people in the occupied territories. "The Palestinians have achieved practical and positive things," he said. "Rabin himself had proposed that elections be held in the occupied territories to choose Palestinian negotiators even before (Prime Minister Yitzhak) Shamir voiced it," he pointed out.

"Israel does have an interest in arriving at a solution through the elections," he said.

Answering other questions, Andersson said:

— Stockholm expects the dialogue between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the United States to continue, but sees the necessity of "positive moves" by Washington towards advancing the peace process.

— Direct contacts and dealings between Israel and the Palestinians will be a "good step forward." Sweden played a key role in bringing together American Jewish leaders and Palestinian representatives for a discussion at the Grand Hotel in Stockholm in 1988.

Andersson met with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat during



Sten Andersson

the non-aligned summit held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, earlier this month and discussed with him the latest events in the Middle East and reassured him that Sweden remained committed to exerting diplomatic efforts towards solving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"I cannot reveal all the cards now," he said, "but if we succeed, there will be new phase in peace efforts this autumn."

"We believe that the international community should exert all efforts to ensure that the Palestinians enjoy all their political rights in full," he added.

Andersson said one of his sons volunteered to work in an Israeli kibbutz (collective farm) saw for himself the reality of the situation in the area and came back with a view totally different from his previous pro-Israeli position.

Andersson's family consists of his wife, Britta, and two daughters and three sons.

Freij meets Arafat, urges acceptance of election idea

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — A senior Palestinian source has confirmed that Elias Freij, mayor of the occupied West Bank city of Bethlehem, met with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat in Tunis last week but denied a report that the mayor had suggested that a delegation exclusively made up of representatives of the Palestinians living in the occupied territories be authorised to open talks with Israel.

"What Freij suggested to Arafat was that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) accept the concept of elections in the occupied territories and authorise a delegation made up of Palestinians living in the occupied territories as well as outside to open contacts with Israel," said the source.

The source, talking to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity, rejected reports that the meeting in Tunis, where the PLO is headquartered, was an "official" PLO Executive Committee meeting. "It was an informal gathering which was attended by several PLO Executive Committee members as well as Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and the Iraqi ambassador to Tunisia," said the source.

According to the source, Freij told Arafat, chairman of the PLO, that he accepted the idea of

"free, fair and democratic elections in the occupied territories" and that the PLO authorise a delegation to open talks with the Israeli authorities on the issue.

Freij, mayor of Bethlehem since 1972, reaffirmed that "the PLO leadership was the sole authority to name the negotiators and that the authorisation should be made in public."

The source said Freij did not suggest any Palestinians in the occupied territories as members of the proposed team.

It was the first meeting between Freij and Arafat since 1985 and followed what then appeared to be a rift between the mayor of the Biblical city and the chairman of the PLO in 1987. The rift was prompted by a call that Freij made in a message to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for a moratorium on all forms of Israeli-Palestinian violence. The call was taken to imply a "unilateral truce" in the ongoing intifada in the occupied territories and sparked harsh words from the PLO leadership as well as Palestinian hardliners.

According to the source, Freij had "in fact suggested a total one-year freeze in all forms of violence between Israelis and Palestinians, whether inside or outside the occupied territories, and that the Security Council invite the PLO and Israel as well as all other parties involved in the conflict to a meeting."

The source refused to characterise the Tunis encounter as "reconciliation" between Freij and Arafat and said "there was never any difference" between them.

It was not known whether the Israeli occupation authorities will take any action against Freij for having met the leaders of the PLO. Israeli law bans all such contacts and stipulates prosecution of violators on grounds that the PLO is a "terrorist organisation."

According to the source who spoke to the Jordan Times Thursday, Freij, widely seen as part of the "moderate Palestinian camp" in the occupied territories, briefed Arafat and other PLO leaders on the situation in the occupied territories after 21 months of the intifada, and called for "political action to break the present deadlock."

Freij "believes that such action should come through shaking the status quo by initiating contacts with the Israeli authorities," the source said. "And the best way to do that is to name people who can discuss (Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak) Shamir's plan for elections."

The Bethlehem mayor, who passed through Amman on his way back from Tunis, made it clear to the PLO leaders that "the framework, modalities and legislation (of elections) have to be approved by the PLO, Egypt, the United States and Israel."

King, Queen to visit Canada

AMMAN (Petra) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor will pay an official visit to Canada during the second week of October 1989, a Royal Hashemite Court statement said Thursday.

The statement added that the visit will take place in accordance with an invitation accorded by Canada Governor-General Jeanne Sauvé.

Princess Sarvath attends Islamic art exhibition

LONDON (Petra) — A contemporary art exhibition featuring various art works in the Islamic World was opened in London Thursday evening in the presence of Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath who stood in for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

On display at the month-long exhibition are 231 art works by 200 artists from 24 Islamic countries.

The exhibition, the first of its kind to be held in a Western nation, has been organised by the Royal Society for Fine Arts (RSFA) in Jordan in cooperation with the Islamic Society for Arts in Britain.

Upon the opening of the exhibition an announcement was made about a Hashemite Award for Islamic Art which will be presented by the (RSFA) in Jordan every two years to a distinguished Islamic work of art in the field of Islamic archaeology, design, art education and architecture.

Attending the opening ceremony with Princess Sarvath was Princess. Wijdan Ali, the RSFA's president, the Duke of Kent, Jordan's ambassador to the United Kingdom and other officials.



Sharif Zaid receives delegation from Salt

AMMAN — Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker has voiced the government's continued support for the programmes of all charitable organisations and societies in the Kingdom and he also expressed his readiness to attend an annual celebration by the Salt Charitable Society. The prime minister, who was speaking at a meeting with a delegation representing the society at his office Thursday heard a briefing on the society's services by its president, Sulaiman Al Hadidi.

Hadidi spoke about the society's present situation, its services to the public in Salt, scholarships to Salt students studying abroad and other programmes. Hadidi extended an invitation to the prime minister to attend the society's annual celebration which is to be held this year towards the end of the coming month (Petra photo)

Seminar calls for survey of houses and buildings in occupied territories

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day regional seminar on management and maintenance of housing estates in the Arab World, which ended here Thursday, recommended that a survey of homes and buildings in the occupied Arab territories be conducted as soon as possible.

The seminar suggested that the Arab League General Secretariat be charged with conducting this survey with the purpose of presenting a general idea about the housing situation in the Israeli held territories and requirements for conducting maintenance, especially at archaeological and holy places, according to Youssef Hiyasat, the conference chairman.

Hiyasat, who is also director general of the Housing Corporation, said the participants from 10 Arab countries reviewed working papers on the role of maintenance to safeguard buildings, dealing with cracks in the bones of limited income families, joint

ownership of buildings, and reducing the cost of maintenance in housing estates.

He said that experiments by participating countries in these fields were also reviewed at the two-day seminar.

Altogether, 17 working papers were reviewed by the delegates who were all engineers, and experts in construction and matters related to building and contracting, Hiyasat noted.

He said that the seminar urged Arab countries to speed up the publication of national building codes, providing national specifications and standards for buildings, engineering designs and maintenance.

Hiyasat said that the participants urged universities to introduce subject matters on maintaining installations and homes, and urged Arab countries to provide financial resources for such essential endeavour.

Furthermore, the seminar urged Arab media and information services to spread awareness among the Arab public on the need for home maintenance to help safeguard the Arab world wealth.

On the second and last day of the seminar, the participants visited Abu Nuseir Housing Estate, near Amman, and were briefed on its services and construction.

The Abu Nuseir estate houses 3,650 families, grouped in the largest housing project ever executed in the Kingdom.

Countries taking part in the meeting were the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Tunisia, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Kuwait, North and South Yemen, in addition to Jordan.

Jordanian, Syrian engineers to discuss industrial cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Engineers from the private sector and representatives of the chambers of industry and trade in Jordan and Syria will hold a meeting shortly to examine matters related to industrial cooperation between the two countries, according to Minister of Industry and Trade Ziyad Innab.

The meeting will be in implementation of resolutions taken by the joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee meetings and in the light of meetings held in Damascus over the past few days, the minister said upon returning to Amman following three days of meetings in the Syrian capital.

Innab took part in a ministerial committee meeting to follow up industrial cooperation among Arab countries.

The meeting was organised by the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development (AOID) in cooperation with the Syrian gov-

ernment.

The committee discussed arrangements for an AOID general meeting which will be held in Tunis on Oct. 20 to discuss Arab industrial integration.

The committee, which groups Jordan, Syria, Tunisia, and Algeria, examined working papers studies, and technical arrangements for the coming conference, the minister said.

Innab also took part in meetings to discuss the establishment of a Jordanian-Syrian joint plant to produce pesticides.

According to the minister, the two sides agreed to work out the statute for the new plant which is to be set up within the context of the joint Jordanian-Syrian Industry Company.

Innab said that the joint industry company will provide 25 per cent of the project's capital, while investors from other Arab coun-

tries will provide the rest.

While in Damascus, Innab held meetings with his Syrian counterpart to review the implementation of protocols between Jordan and Syria covering trade and the work of trade centres.

Innab said he requested the Syrian government to increase its imports of white cement produced by a joint Jordanian-Syrian project in Jordan, and discussed coordination in industrial affairs, including the exchange of information and expertise on production, marketing and primary materials.

Arab-European talks to tackle international arbitration matters

AMMAN (J.T.) — The third Arab European Conference on arbitration will open here on Oct. 23 under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, and with the participation of 300 personalities from Arab and European states.

An announcement here Friday said that the conference, which is being organised by the Arab-European Chamber of Trade in cooperation with the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, will discuss international commercial arbitration matters,

arbitration in the Arab World, Western legislations covering arbitration and international laws governing trade.

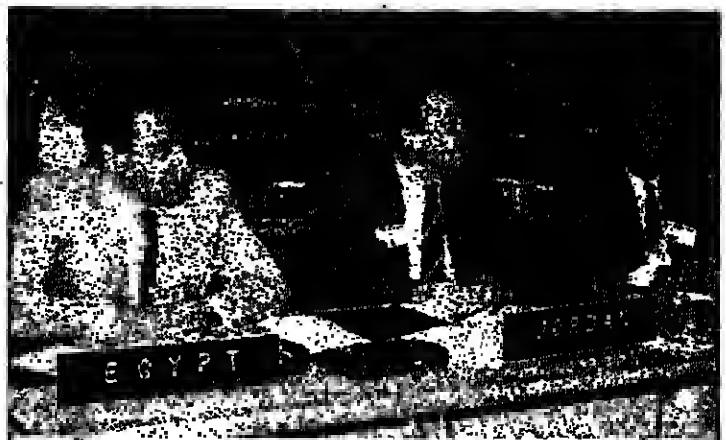
The participants are all law experts, economist and specialists in trade arbitration, according to the announcement.

It said that the meeting aims to orient commercial, industrial and agricultural sectors of the Arab World as well as lawyers and judges on international arbitration rules.

According to Mr. Omar Nabulsi, a member of a committee preparing for the coming conference, a joint Euro-Arab arbitration systems has been organising trade matters and helping to settle trade disputes between Arab and European parties since 1983.

He said that the Euro-Arab arbitration system has been providing much needed expertise to help courts to settle disputes emanating from trade deals.

For its part, Jordan has finalised work on a new arbitration law which has been sent to the cabinet for endorsement.



Khair gets ASGP post

THE SECRETARY General of the House of Parliament, Mr. Hani Khair, was elected vice-president of the Association of the Secretaries General of Parliaments (ASGP) which is made up of 107 members from all the parliaments of the world. His election came at the conclusion of the 82nd conference of the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) held in London recently. This position has never been held by an Arab since the establishment of the ASGP in 1952 (J.T.).

Petra Festival ends

WADI MOUSA (Petra, J.T.) — The second Petra Cultural Festival held at the site of the Ancient Nabatean City in Southern Jordan ended Thursday. Visitors enjoyed an Arabian horse race, a variety of cultural events and performances by local folk troupes.

The activities, organised by the Wadi Musa Cultural Club in cooperation with a number of local cultural centres and the Ministry of Youth, included lectures on the history of Petra and the history of Jordan over the ages.

It also included a handicraft exhibition by the Department of Antiquities, a photo exhibition of Petra and another of the Jordanian Armed Forces, in addition to a comprehensive exhibition by the University of Jordan and one displaying national costumes.

The Ministry of Culture has contributed to the event by presenting a play and organising poetry reading sessions.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

KING CONGRATULATES MEXICO: His Majesty King Hussein has cabled congratulations to Mexican President Carlos Salinas on Mexico's National Day anniversary. In his cable, the King wished the Mexican president good health and the people continued progress and prosperity (Petra).

TOURISTIC VILLAGE: Minister of Tourism Yanal Hikmat opened the Yaddouah touristic village Thursday. The village includes a public library and exhibition halls containing works of art by Jordanian artists depicting life in Jordan as well as woodwork, knitwear, and pottery (Petra).

NABULSI HEADS TEAM TO TUNIS: Jordan is taking part in a two-day meeting in Tunis by governors of central banks in Arab countries who will deal with economic and monetary issues in the Arab World in the light of an annual report on the general economic situation in the Arab World. Dr. Mohammad Said Al Nabulsi, governor of the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ), who is taking part in the meeting, is expected to discuss with his colleagues also the recent developments in Arab monetary and commercial spheres. A unified report on Arab economy, which will be submitted to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, issues relevant to the trade and banking operations in the Arab countries and cooperation with European countries, will also be discussed by the central bank governors (Petra).

ARAB POLICE CHIEFS MEET TODAY: Police chiefs from Jordan and 21 Arab countries will convene in Cairo Saturday for a general meeting on police work and cooperation in combating crime. Public Security Department Director Abdul Haq Al Majali is expected to attend the three-day meeting which, according to officials here, will examine the Jordanian experiment in providing rehabilitation at reformatory centres and jails (Petra).

CEMENT SHIPPED TO N. YEMEN: A ship loaded with a total of twenty-five tonnes of cement left Aqaba Port Thursday for North Yemen. This is part of a 150-tonne cement deal the Jordan Cement Factories (JCF) concluded with North Yemen (Petra).

KLIBI MEETS JORDAN'S ENVOY: Arab League Secretary General Khalil Klibi Friday received Jordan's permanent representative to the Arab League, Talaat Sa'ad Al Hassan. The talks dealt with the outcome of Arab League Council's ordinary session, the implementation of a number of resolutions issued during the session, and a number of matters related to joint Arab action. (Petra)

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artists Khaled Ghawanneh and Abdullah Kamaleh, and the Syrian artist Wafaa Al Masri at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.

POETRY RECITAL

★ Poetry recital by Arab poet Sami Hmoud at Abdul Hamid Shuman Foundation — 6:30 p.m.

CONCERT

★ A concert featuring Chinese folklore by the Chinese Youth Friendship Troupe of Taipei at the Yarmouk University Saturday evening.

Regional seminar to start on blood transfusion services

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on blood transfusion services in countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region will open here Saturday with the participation of delegates from Jordan and 10 other countries.

Participants in the four-day seminar will examine the importance of blood services to the development of public health, technical and administrative work of blood banks and reports from the participants on blood services in their own nations.

The seminar, which will be opened by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas is also expected to discuss exchange of information and expertise among the participating countries in blood matters and a framework for regional and

international cooperation in the transfer of information about blood services.

A Health Ministry official here said that the question of defining the nature of services among health ministries and training programmes for blood bank workers will be among the other topics to be discussed.

He said that the seminar aims to improve performance in providing blood services, benefiting from modern techniques.

The seminar has been organised by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in cooperation with the Central Bank in Amman and with financial support and sponsoring from the Arab Gulf Fund for the United Nations Development Organisations

UNCTAD to hold seminar on tariffs in developed countries

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), in cooperation with the Amman Chamber of Industry, will open a three-day workshop on generalised system of preference (GSP) at the Amman Chamber of Industry Sunday.

A chamber statement said that the purpose of the workshop will be to provide a fuller understanding of the schemes of tariff preferences granted by developed countries, including the European Community, the United States, Canada, Australia and Japan, to developing countries concerning agricultural and industrial products.

In general, tariff reductions range from 20 to 50 per cent and in certain cases up to 100 per cent of rates.

Jordan is among the countries eligible for such tariff preferences and the workshop is expected to be highly beneficial to participants, both businessmen and officials, the statement noted.

Finance Minister Basel Jaradneh, who will address the opening session, is expected to provide details about the country's new export policy.

Other speakers include the chamber's President Khalidoun Abu Hassan, and the deputy representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Jordan Dr. Tawfiq Abu Amara.

The participants — who are expected to represent businesses, commercial and industrial concerns, as well as banks and government ministries — will examine opportunities for exports, types of products suitable for export to industrialised nations

and prospects for continued exports of manufactured products and raw materials.

UNCTAD is dispatching four of its experts from Geneva to take part in the coming meeting and to present the organisation's views with regard to export operations to help Jordanian exporters sell products to the United States, Canada, Japan and European countries.

According to chamber sources, the participants will review export and customs regulations applied in Sweden, Canada, Germany and other nations.

The sources said that there is a good potential for Jordan's exports to a number of industrialised nations which serve as a good source of foreign currency needed for the Kingdom's development.



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Editorial Director:

RAKAN AL MAJALI

Director General:

DR. RADI AL WAQFI

Editor-in-Chief:

DR. WALEED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

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Undercurrents and the ultimate course

IF EGYPTIAN President Hosni Mubarak succeeds, as repeatedly reported, in arranging a meeting between the Israeli and Palestinian sides in Cairo in order to deal head-on with the basics of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, then this would be a vivid testimony that Egypt's brokerage is succeeding where all other efforts have failed. For it is clear by now that much more relevant and important than the election idea or this or that formula or proposal, is to get the Palestinian and Israeli sides on talking terms when the real issues and the framework of the ultimate solution can be worked out in direct and forthright negotiations.

It is still premature to determine whether Israel will finally accept such negotiations as it still holds any contact with the PLO as anathema to everything that is dear and valuable to its state of mind. But once Shamir and his Likud Party become convinced of the fruitlessness of its efforts to bypass the leadership of the Palestinian people, the much talked about Cairo meeting between the two protagonist parties could become a reality sooner than later.

What all this boils down to is that Cairo's role in arranging peace terms between the Israelis and the Palestinians is indispensable. The bottom line is that Israeli forces for peace and reconciliation hold the necessary cards to cause a shift of attitude within the Israeli establishment in favour of permanent and just peace for all in the Middle East. In background rests the U.S., which has the clout to bolster and fortify the positive currents developing in the Middle East. The close coordination between Washington and Cairo on one hand and Tel Aviv on the other looks like is beginning to bear fruit. What remains to be gauged is how to put the various other pieces of the Middle East puzzle together.

Clearly, there is no better way to accomplish this elusive fear than by holding the almost forgotten international conference on peace in the Middle East. In other words, after much trials and tribulations in the quest for ways and means to revive the stalled peace process in the Middle East there is now a common recognition that there is no real alternative to going back to square one, i.e., convening the much talked about international conference idea. It does without saying that holding the currently discussed Cairo meeting between the Palestinians and the Israelis could be a watershed that would seal the fate of the international conference formula one way or another. That is why much importance is being attached to the projected Cairo meeting.

JORDAN TIMES EDITORIALS

Jordanian dailies on Friday dwell on the situation in Lebanon in the light of an Arab League tripartite committee of its peace mission. Al Ra'i daily said that the resumption of this mission is a success by itself and points to the fact that the Arab League has now received encouraging signs to revive the committee's task which aims to end the fighting among the warring factions in Lebanon. The paper said the settlement of the Lebanese problem is as important for the Arab countries as it is for the Lebanese people. What is needed now is an end to the fighting to thwart enemy plans to balkanise Lebanon and weaken the Arab front, said the paper. There is no point of talking about reforms in Lebanon as long as the fighting continues and there can be no progress in peace efforts unless all the concerned parties are seriously willing to reach an acceptable solution for all Lebanese factions, the paper added. What is needed also, the paper added, is a real dialogue among the conflicting factions with the help of the Arab League committee, and there is no excuse for any party dragging its feet or procrastinating, because it is the fate of a nation which is at stake now, the paper said. It added that the Arab League committee cannot make miracles and cannot succeed without serious cooperation on the part of the Lebanese parties.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily urges all factions in Lebanon to cooperate with the Arab League tripartite committee which has just resumed its mission to bring about peace to Lebanon. Mahmoud Al Rimawi notes that the leader of the rightist forces in Lebanon Michel Aoun has openly declared his readiness to achieve a settlement even with a partial withdrawal of Syrian forces, and that one of the leaders of the leftist group fighting Aoun, Walid Jumblatt has been quoted as saying that only France among the Western nations was qualified to help bring about a settlement. The writer says that this is a clear indication of a change in policy on the part of the rightist and leftists, and a good and encouraging development helping the Arab League to achieve its objective. Thanks should also go to the behind-the-scenes efforts spearheaded by Saudi Arabia and to Syria's readiness to cooperate and to offer a withdrawal of forces, says the writer. It should be noted, he adds, that Israel has benefited a great deal from the continuation of the civil war in Lebanon for so long, and it should be emphasised that only through a united Lebanon the Israelis can be forced to leave the embattled southern parts of the country. It is time that the Arabs in general and the Lebanese people in particular took serious steps towards ending Israel's presence in the south by first ending the factional and fratricidal war taking place in Lebanon, concludes the writer.

Al Dustour for its part, noted with optimism the lull in the fighting among warring factions in Lebanon and the down-toning of acrimonious campaigns on the part of the leftist and rightist groups in Lebanon. The paper said that perhaps the resumption of a mission by the Arab League committee has helped to do that, and to give the peace process a positive step that could shortly follow. The paper noted also with satisfaction and optimism the open tendency on the part of the Lebanese parties to arrive at a compromise solution to the Lebanese problem. The Arab League efforts and the involvement by Saudi Arabia in particular. The Arab committee, the paper continued, is now backed not only by the Arabs, but also by foreign nations and the United Nations which openly voiced support for the peace mission in Lebanon.

U.S. cannot legally deny Arafat a visa

By Pascal B. Karmy

IT HAS been reported in the press that Yasser Arafat, the president of the State of Palestine may go to New York to address the United Nations on the question of Palestine and may therefore ask the United States to grant him a visa. Israel on the other hand with the influence of the Jewish lobby in the U.S. Congress will pressure the U.S. government not to grant Arafat the required visa.

The question may therefore arise whether the U.S. can legally refuse the granting of the visa to a head of a state or the representative of a non-governmental organisation, as the case may be, to go to New York and address the U.N. on a matter with which it is greatly concerned.

Let us try then to clarify the position or status of the PLO and of Yasser Arafat in the United Nations.

U.N. resolutions

The U.N. General Assembly passed resolution 3210 on Oct. 14, 1974 whereby it invited the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings. It may be remembered that Arafat as the representative of the PLO addressed the U.N. General Assembly (the gun and the olive branch speech) on Nov. 14, 1974.

On Nov. 29, 1974 the General Assembly passed resolution 3236, entitled "Question of Palestine," which, having reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination, and the right to national independence and sovereignty, requested the secretary-general to establish contacts with the PLO on all matters concerning the question of Palestine and to report to the General Assembly on the implementation of this resolution.

Again on Nov. 22, 1974 the General Assembly passed resolution 3237 entitled "Observer Status" for the PLO, whereby it decided:

1. To invite the PLO to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer.
2. To consider the PLO entitled to participate in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer.
3. To consider the PLO entitled to participate in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under the auspices of other organs of the United Nations.

Furthermore, in its meeting of Nov. 10, 1975 the General Assembly passed resolution 3375 which, after having reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations, called for the invitation of the PLO to participate in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East which are held under the auspices of the United Nations on an equal footing with other parties on the basis of resolution 3236.

In its plenary meeting held in Geneva on Dec. 13, 1988 the General Assembly decided to establish a seat at the United Nations entitled "Palestine" to be occupied by the PLO.

U.N.-U.S. agreement

An agreement was concluded between the U.N. and the U.S. on Jan. 26, 1947. The agreement is known as the U.N.-U.S. Headquarters Agreement. Its purpose is to regulate the relations between the U.S. and the U.N. in as much as the headquarters of the latter is situated in New York. The Headquarters Agreement provides in its section 27 that the agreement shall be construed in the light of its primary purpose, that is to enable the U.N. to fully and efficiently discharge its responsibilities and fulfill its purposes. Section 8 of the agreement gives the U.N. the power to lay down regulations operative within the headquarters district for the purpose of establishing there-in conditions necessary for the full execution of its functions. Such regulations will override any inconsistent local law.

A very relevant provision of the HQ Agreement is embodied in section 11 (4) of article IV which stipulates that U.S. federal, state or local authorities shall not impose any impediment to transit to or from the headquarters district of representatives of non-governmental organisations recognised by the United Nations for the purpose of consultation.

The U.N. premises are under the control and authority of the U.N. and not of the U.S. government. It is true that under section 7 of the agreement the U.N. Headquarters district is subject to law and jurisdiction of the United States but the provisions of this section apply to common law crimes and offences and breaches of the peace and the like committed on U.N. premises.

Conclusions

On the basis that the PLO is a non-governmental organisation recognised by more than 100 states and by virtue of the above mentioned U.N. resolutions and in reliance upon the U.N.-U.S. Headquarters Agreement, the U.S. should not impose any impediment in the way of the chairman of the PLO in going to the United Nations by not granting him the required visa. If the U.S. did so, it would prevent the U.N. General Assembly and the secretary-general from discharging their respective international responsibilities with regard to deliberations on the question of Palestine or on the question of peace in the Middle East.

Alternatively on the basis that Arafat is head of the State of Palestine that has been recognised by almost 100 member states of the U.N. (albeit not by the U.S. government) and considering that "Palestine" has a seat at the U.N. General Assembly by virtue of its resolution adopted on Dec. 13, 1988, the U.S. government cannot legally refuse to grant a visa to the president of the State of Palestine. Otherwise it will hinder the process of peace undertaken on the question of Palestine in particular and on the Middle East peace in general. On the contrary it seems to me that the U.S. government should take the necessary measures to facilitate the entry into, sojourn in and departure from the U.S. to Mr. Arafat, who will be going to the U.N. on official business of the latter. Last year's refusal to grant Arafat a visa to address the U.N. General Assembly was erroneous and unwarranted and in any case he was able to address the Assembly in Geneva. Yasser Arafat was right in stating at a news conference at the non-aligned states ninth summit in Belgrade that he had every right to go as president of the State of Palestine to the United Nations. It is hoped that he will be able to go to the U.N. without hindrance from the U.S. government because it is expected that Arafat's address to the General Assembly on "Palestine" will enhance the process and cause of peace in the Middle East as in fact he did strengthen the cause of peace when he addressed it in Geneva last year.

Every nation punishes collaborators

By Jonathan Kuttab

The following article is reprinted from the Israeli newspaper, the Jerusalem Post.

IN HIS INTERESTING and provocative article "Is human rights enforcement only a matter for sovereign nations?" Joshua Shoffman complains of the silence of the international and Palestinian human rights communities with respect to actions undertaken by Palestinians during the intifada. But Shoffman gave a very high compliment to the Palestinian people and its leadership even as he presented a powerful challenge.

In effect he stated that the Palestinian leaders should not only abide by internationally recognised universal standards of human rights but should forge ahead into new frontiers and develop new standards to be applicable in situations where a people is still fighting for its independence and where the liberation forces are in the nascent stage of forming their state.

Coming from other Israeli sources, such criticism would be highly suspect, but from one who is actively engaged in genuine promotion of human rights, it is a high compliment indeed and a worthwhile challenge.

As a human rights activist I do believe in the universality of application of human rights principles. Such principles need to be stated as neutral, objective tenets applicable to friend and foe alike. The true test of a human rights organisation is its willingness to apply the same standards against its own group and even in situations where it may be unpopular.

This is the opposite of the "Sharanovsky phenomenon." Anatoly Sharanovsky utilised article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ("Everyone has the right to leave any country including his own and to return to it") when it was in his political interest. He applied it freely to Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate from Russia, but he is unwilling to apply the same article to Palestinians wishing to return to their homeland.

I therefore agree wholeheartedly and unequivocally that the same standards of human rights demanded of Israel should be applied to the Arab countries where these rights are systematically denied and violated, and should apply to the new state of Palestine when it is established. But I also know that advocacy of human rights is always and in every society an uphill struggle. Even in the most liberal of societies truly committed individuals can never rest but must continuously struggle to obtain broader compliance with the standards and principles of human rights.

In this vein, I am extremely encouraged by the Declaration of Independence of the state of Palestine passed last November by the Palestine National Council of the PLO in Algiers. It called for a democratic state with a constitution specifically guaranteeing human rights; providing for a parliamentary democracy with freedom of speech, of political expression, of religion and of the press; and for full equality and the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of race, religion or even sex. I realise that implementing those high principles in practice, particularly that establishing equality between men and women, will be no easy matter in the new state, but I am heartened by the fact that a clear majority of the PLO leadership is committed to such a course of action.

But even before and until the state is established, much work needs to be done on human rights within the Palestinian community. Al Haq, a Ramallah-based human rights organisation, is already undertaking projects dealing with women's rights,

workers' rights, human rights, education and other issues of (internal) violations of human rights within the Palestinian community. Much more needs to be done in these areas, but we are clearly not ignoring the issues.

However, the challenge of Mr. Shoffman's article lies elsewhere. He not only calls on Palestinians to work for compliance with existing accepted universal standards of human rights but he challenges us to develop new standards of a general and universal nature that should apply to people and forces engaged in a liberation struggle or in a popular uprising like the intifada. The two examples he uses are of particular interest to the Israelis. They involve treatment of traitors and collaborators, and attacks on Israeli civilians. Because of limitation of space I will only deal here with the first, and thornier, of these two issues.

Mr. Shoffman seems to readily acknowledge the right and need of the Palestinian movement to deal with collaborators as criminals. He seems to acknowledge the right of the intifada leadership to "legislate" in such matters and to apply "sanctions." However, he objects to the use of certain punishments and raises legitimate questions about procedural and legal safeguards of Palestinians accused by the nationalist forces of violating the prohibition against treason and collaboration.

In setting up standards to guide action on this issue, we must be sure to state them in terms of universal application. They must be useful in dealing with such varied situations as traitors in Nazi-occupied Europe, African blacks supporting apartheid oppression, and all other manner of collaborators, actively aiding their own peoples' oppression.

What norms should restrict, as a matter of human rights, the action of a national movement against such traitors, when that movement is still largely under-

ground?

In terms of punishment, it is reasonable for any human rights advocate to agree that torture and rape are not permissible sanctions to use even against collaborators, but ruling out the death penalty for those who commit the capital offence of treason is more problematic. For one thing, the intifada leadership does not have any jails in which it can incarcerate collaborators. Other punishments have sometimes been used such as banishing a traitor from his community, burning or destroying some of his property, social ostracism and, in one case of which I heard in Nabulus, six months' house arrest was imposed on a collaborator; he was ordered not to leave his house on penalty of death. For the defiant armed collaborators sterner measures may be called for. Or maybe they should not be viewed as "criminals" against the national will, but as "soldiers" fighting for the enemy — and new rules for handling them devised accordingly.

But punishment is not the only consideration. The population involved in the intifada is physically endangered by many collaborators, most of whom carry guns issued by the Israeli authorities and use them on fellow Palestinians and others. They provide the authorities with information that jeopardises the lives, liberty and property of the general population. Hence, in addition to the need to provide sanctions that would or deter such individuals, there is also the need to protect the community from the danger. While I have no problem opposing the death penalty in an organised state, I am not sure that I can posit as a universal rule that collaborators cannot be subjected to this punishment anywhere and anytime unless I can think of effective alternatives.

The other concern is obviously over the procedural safeguards that are required to ensure that no Palestinian is unfairly or unjustly accused of treason and that no innocent person is so punished. In many cases, this is not an issue at all since the collaborator is armed, has been warned repeatedly, and is well-known in the community as a collaborator, and has had an opportunity to rebut the public accusations pointed out by his walls.

But other cases are less clear and the collaborator himself is often recruited under pressure and is himself the victim of blackmail, pressure and duress. Since

the investigation, accusation, and "trial" of such individuals are not open to public scrutiny, I am not sure how this can be accomplished.

Hence, misgivings within the Palestinian community explain the caution in the recent leaflet that positive evidence must be secured, great care taken, and approval by the highest authorities obtained before an execution is carried out against an alleged collaborator or even before letter of warnings and threats are sent.

More hopefully, the same leaflet states that opportunities for repentance must be given and that "the path of reform and supervision" is the first option preferred to the imposition of punishment. Many collaborators have indeed publicly repented. Nonetheless, for those who defiantly insist on their armed treason to their people the challenge remains: Can proper safeguards be supplied for the human rights of even such people?

Jonathan Kuttab is a Palestinian attorney and the co-founder of Al-Haq, the West Bank affiliate of the International Commission of Jurists. He is a member of the New York Bar and the Israel Bar.

Mystery surrounds fate of Chinese reform officials

By B.Y. Wong

Reuters

HONG KONG — One hundred days after the start of its bloody crackdown in dissent, China has dismissed a reform-minded governor who helped engineer southern China's economic success. Mystery and rumour surround the fates of other southern provincial leaders.

An official in the Peking office of the island province of Hainan said Wednesday that governor Liang Xiang had lost his post and Liu Jianfeng, one of three deputy secretaries of the Communist Party in the province, was now acting governor.

Diplomats have also said recently that there were strong signs Ye Xuanping, governor of Guangdong Province, might be moved from his post.

A frequent business traveller to southern China reported rumours surrounding the future of the governor of the coastal province of Fujian, Wang Zhaoqun.

The Hainan official said he did not know the reason for Liang's dismissal and gave no further details.

Liang was considered a veteran reformist. He was the first mayor of Shenzhen in 1981 when Peking chose the city, bordering Hong Kong, as a model for its open-door policy and reforms. Peking upgraded Hainan's status to province in September 1987 — previously it had been a special administrative zone under the wing of Guangdong province — and Liang was its first governor.

A Chinese source said Liang had been arrested, brought to Peking and was likely to be jailed but he did not know what accusations had been against him.

Business sources said in the southern city of Canton recently that Liang would be charged with receiving illicit benefits worth millions of yuan.

Regarding Ye Xuanping, diplomats and businessmen who travel regularly to Canton said there were strong signs that Peking might give Ye a more senior post in Peking in order to get him out of his power base. This would have the effect of tightening central government control on the more liberal-minded southern province.

"I cannot rule out the possibility of Ye being removed," said a government source who declined to be identified.

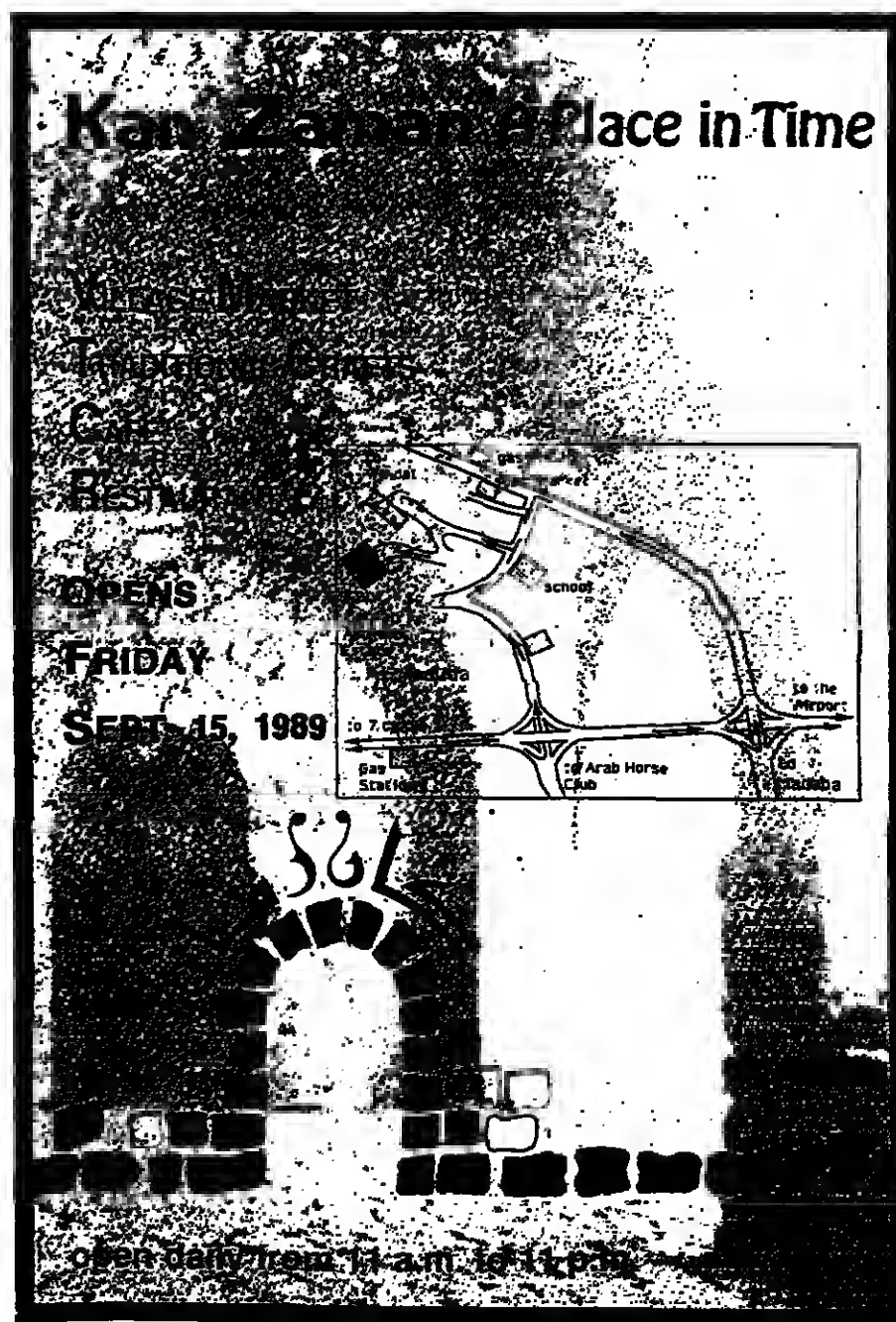
"Ye is Cantonese and the central government now has a policy of avoiding assigning a native to major postings in his own province."

Guangdong is generally seen as having recovered more quickly than expected after suffering only isolated and minor disruptions in the early part of the crackdown that followed the military assault on pro-democracy demonstrations in Tiananmen Square on June 4.

Ye was said to be trying very hard to prevent the Peking unrest from spreading to the province and his support of Peking's suppression of pro-democratic movement was seen by many as a bit ambiguous.

But a senior government official said: "I have heard nothing about the removal of either Ye Xuanping or other major provincial government officials from their posts in Guangdong."

"They are still active in the public eye and are giving regular instructions as far as I know."



Learning — a right or a privilege?

By Hind-Lara Mango
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In any society education plays a major role. When a country makes education accessible to its citizens, it is creating an interior intellectual weapon. Top officials in the country focus on education and demand educational programmes and policies from leading educational planners. Consequently, education is one of the basic ingredients that goes into building a strong and powerful society.

But there are some children in Jordan that are finding trouble in getting an education. These are born with physical and mental disabilities. However, some just suffer from mobility problems and are very intelligent. These children are cerebral palsy (C.P.) victims, rejected from state schools for reasons which vary from not being able to hold a pen properly, to walking "funny". Hence, these children are denied an active role in society. They end up being ineffective citizens locked up at home, jobless, and a burden to others. Some of these cerebral palsy victims are intelligent, but their mental abilities are not developed. Do they not have a right to education?

In Jordan, cerebral palsy is one of the main causes of childhood disabilities. Out of every 1,000 children born in the country, four to seven children within the first year of life develop cerebral palsy afflictions. According to the 1983 infant mortality statistics, the world has 1.5 C.P. cases for every one thousand children born during the first year of life. It is caused by complications during pregnancy, or at birth. For example, if the baby's brain does not receive sufficient oxygen, then the cells concerned with movement and speech are damaged. The results of such accidents vary from mild handicaps to severe multiple disabilities. In the former case, some cerebral palsy children find difficulty in controlling their heads, and other parts of the body. Usually, these Spastic C.P. patients have tightly clenched hands, and the cerebral motor area of the brain is

affected. Others, athetoid cerebral palsy, lack coordination and move their bodies abnormally because the Basal Ganglia part of the brain is damaged. Ataxic cases occur when the cerebellum is affected. Here, a child does not have a proper sense of balance. A mixed cerebral palsy victim suffers from all of these symptoms and has severe handicaps. In this case, a child finds it difficult to talk, see, learn, and might suffer from epilepsy. However, multiple disability is not frequent.

"Treatment for these patients is in the form of physiotherapy, occupational and speech therapy, social and psychological therapy, and special education," says the medical director of the five cerebral palsy centres in Jordan. The director further explains that in both cases we are trying to teach these kids mobility and independence. However, we face a grave problem when it comes to educating our children. The intelligent ones have mobility problems, thus appearing to be slow and uncoordinated.

No time, no patience

"In government schools classes are overcrowded. Teachers usually do not have the time nor the patience to teach a cerebral palsy child how to hold a pencil properly. This way a child is hampered and ignorantly labelled as mentally retarded," says the medical director.

It has been proven, though, that these children can cope quite effectively in a normal school. Ten cerebral palsy children are presently attending a private school and are doing well academically. As for peer pressure, none usually exists. This is due to the fact that children are curious; their curiosity leads them to ask cerebral palsy children the cause of why they walk "funny". When their curiosity is satisfied, they treat the child as any other friend. This way the child is integrated into society rather than isolated and seen as a strange phenomenon. In order to educate all of its children, the Foundation

has come up with the solution of opening a school. Fakhri Bilbeisi, president of the Foundation, explains "It has become vital to open a school especially for four-year olds and above. This school would prepare a child so that he/she could enrol in a normal school. That is, he/she would learn (at the school) how to control his/her limbs, especially hands." Since this school will be catering to the needs of special children, teachers need to be properly trained in this field. The Centre is hoping to get help from countries willing to send experts to teach the children.

Vice-president and board member of the Foundation, Joan Mary Majali says that staff members, especially teachers, play a significant role with the handicapped. "The job is depressing and demanding. Therefore, a person teaching these children has to be able to cope adequately with the rising pressures. The relationship between a physiotherapist, teacher, and family becomes very close and special. The staff try to encourage, and raise the morale of patients and their relatives. A mother then feels that her child is not being rejected, as happens frequently. We rely a great deal on her since she is the primary member of our team, and the most important. "Unless one has a handicapped child no one can really know how much pain parents are faced with. More depressing is the financial and social problems that arise."

The Foundation takes no money from the usually poor parents. It just charges for mobility aids. It sells a wheel-chair, for example, at cost price for JD 30. But it can not take the whole financial burden since it depends on donations and charitable activities. An average of 38 children visit the Centre daily. The four present physiotherapists, and two doctors, at the Amman Centre are barely coping. Even the directing medical doctor appears very frustrated. Majali says "A lot of our children come from poor backgrounds that cannot afford to pay for the necessary mobility aids. We try to help as

much as possible, but as much as we try it is not enough. I am also angered at the fact that some mothers continue to bear children after five pregnancies. We tell them about the high possibility of having a cerebral palsy child if they continue bearing after the fifth pregnancy. For complication may arise after the fifth pregnancy since a mother's body is quite exhausted. There is also a need for proper spacing between each pregnancy. The ideal time is three years between each child.

During this interview one family came in for a medical check-up for its cerebral palsy afflicted daughter. Apparently, the mother had not listened to the doctor's advice, and had more children after the fifth (including the cerebral palsy child). The result was another cerebral palsy child. I asked the mother why she had not stopped having children after the fifth child. She disclosed that she was afraid of taking any sort of contraceptive; she had heard that it caused infertility."

Another mother admitted that she kept on bearing children (even after the fifth and a cerebral palsy one) because she feared that her husband would divorce her if she did not bear him a son.

So it seems that the danger of having more than five children is not discouraging to some mothers. Statistics show that a Jordanian family has an average seven children. "It is quite rare to have two children affected by cerebral palsy in the same family. But when it does happen it is because the mother has had more than five kids," stresses the medical director. "We keep on telling and even shouting at the mothers, but they just will not listen."

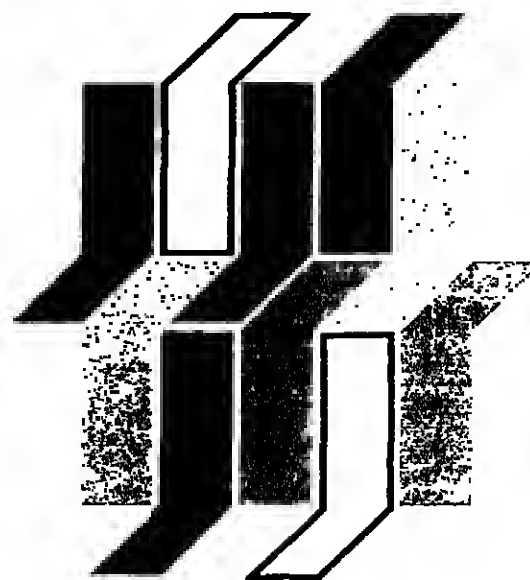
A heavy financial burden rests on the Foundation's shoulders. It not only has five centres to maintain, but it will also have to fund the school. Three possibilities are open to them: To either join-up with a normal kindergarten as a start, or rent a house and turn it into a school. The latter situation would not be ideal since such a

school needs special facilities to be installed while it is being built. Another solution is to cooperate with the General Union of Voluntary Societies; it has a boarding centre with rehabilitation facilities. In this manner, occupational and physiotherapy sessions can be offered in addition to education. "We are hoping to find a body that will support the incurred finances. The school would start with four to six year olds. Eventually it would grow with the children. The real problem is the already grown-up kids. They have not had the opportunity to go to school. We have tried to teach them the basics during physiotherapy sessions, the medical director sadly says.

The estimated cost for having such a school is a minimum of JD 58,000.



Abd Al Rhman learning how to master the art of holding a pencil



INDIAN TRADE EXHIBITION

AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION HALL, MARJ AL-HAMAM

SEPTEMBER 14-22, 1989

TIMINGS: 10.00 hrs. — 13.00 hrs. (For Business Visitors)
16.00 hrs — 20.00 hrs. (For General Public)

DISPLAY PROFILE

Engineering goods including automobile spare parts, agricultural implements, telecommunication systems, consultancy services, office equipment, earth moving equipment, cinema projectors, machine tools, hand tools, builders hardware, cosmetics and other consumer goods.

PARTICIPATION PROFILE

Leading Indian companies engaged in the manufacture of a broad product range.

BUSINESS SYMPOSIA

• Seminar on Jordan-India Trade & Economic Co-operation on September 14, 1989 at 4.00 p.m.
• Symposium on Telecommunication Technology on September 16, 1989 at 10 a.m. at EXHIBITION HALL

For further information, please contact:

The Director,
INDIAN TRADE EXHIBITION,
International Exhibition Hall,
Marj Al-Hamam
Amman (Jordan)

The First Secretary (Commercial),
Embassy of India,
P.O. Box 2168 Amman (Jordan).
Telephone No.: 651825
Telex : 21068 INDEMB JO
Telegram : Indembassy—Amman
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ORGANISED BY TRADE FAIR AUTHORITY OF INDIA

The story of the channel tunnel

By Camille Herisson

PARIS — For a long time, the Channel Tunnel was just a "white elephant" for the British, and a "serpent de mer" for the French. What a lot of controversies and arguments over this project of anchoring Great Britain to the continent. Or rather "projects" in the plural as there have been about thirty of them.

The first project germinated in the mind of a Frenchman, N. Desmarest, whose report was not compensated by the Académie de Science. Fifty years later, M. Favier, another French engineer, put the idea to Napoleon Bonaparte, of digging a gallery with a paved floor which could be used by stage-coaches, under the straits. It would be lit by oil-lamps and ventilated by air-wells opening up on the surface of the Channel. A year later, the British engineer Mottray suggested burying large-diameter tube sections in a trench dug on the bottom.

Many other projects were imagined. The link between France and England became a serial story, particularly in the reign of

Queen Victoria who was greatly interested in it as she could not bear taking the boat. The very sight of waves made her seasick.

From 1833 to 1873, the Frenchman T. de Gamond, who was to be called "the spiritual father of the tunnel," presented six different projects, which were later stolen by those gained by "Channel fever." First of all, he suggested an iron tube with an inner coating, laid on the seabed. Then he imagined a bridge. Next, he proposed building two jetties eight kilometres long, one on either side of the Channel, with a fairy acting as a shuttle between the two. Finally, he was won over by the idea of the Englishman John Hawkshaw, who favoured a tunnel dug in the limestone.

Gamond was likeable figure. An educated man, he was also a sportsman. He explored the seabed himself to a depth of 30 metres. Weighted with stones, he would go down on the end of a rope. A precursor of frogmen, he breathed air contained in a pig bladder.

Shortly after, an Englishman, W. Boyd, made a model of a gigantic bridge under which large vessels could easily pass. But this

idea was forgotten, as was that of another Englishman J. Fowler who advocated a railway going over pontoons fixed to the bottom by anchors able to withstand tempests.

In 1875, the first agreement for digging a tunnel was signed between France and England. And work was started. In France, near Cap Blanc-Nez, a gallery two kilometres long was built out under the sea. On the other side, work also progressed and, in 1882, the British developers organised sumptuous receptions at the bottom in order to impress politicians and businessmen. The ladies were pleased to note that their silk gowns and feathered hats did not suffer from the damp beneath the "Herring Pond."

But, due to pressure from the British army, an anti-tunnel crusade developed. The spectre of the "hereditary enemy" awoke. "The Times" could already visualise French commandos, disguised as passengers, taking over control of the tunnel, in order to have the Gallish invader go through. A London scientist then suggested storing reserves of acid in the Tunnel. These could be poured onto the limestone caus-

ing carbon dioxide to be given off and wiping out the enemy.

After a long period of absence, the Entente Cordiale brought up the matter again, but the British government refused it "definitively." Young Winston Churchill prophetically declared: "It is a mistake." Similarly, in 1930, the House of Commons rejected the project by only 179 votes to 172. Ten years later, the opponents of the tunnel triumphed. Would not the construction have served Hitler's intentions and his Wehrmacht?

In 1955, Prime Minister Macmillan brought his country's opposition to an end: "Great Britain no longer has any strategic objections to bring against the construction of a fixed link across the Channel."

Work was immediately begun. The French Minister of Transport, Jules Moch, was keen on a steel bridge with two railway lines and a five-lane causeway with two cycle-tracks. Louis Armand, member of the Academy and a railway specialist was in favour of a railway tunnel: "This traveller beneath the Channel would be a solution worthy of our times." — *L'Actualité en France*.

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Jordan Times'
JORDAN MARKET PLACE

Ambassador analyses Japan development

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — In a continuation of Japanese-Jordanian dialogue, in which Japanese-Jordanian economic and cultural relations were discussed last week, Japan's ambassador to Jordan Makoto Watanabe spoke to a group of Jordanians Thursday evening at the YWCA in Amman about Japan and its rise to economic prosperity in the 20th century.

The talk given by Watanabe and subsequent film about Japan that was screened, gave the audience an idea about what prerequisites Japan had before it became the second largest country in the industrialised world.

Watanabe briefed the audience on Japan's history, mentioning a variety of factors which had enabled Japan to grow and prosper as it did. One main factor was that Japan was able to "mature in a protective environment," due to its geographical isolation. There a 40 kilometre long sea of water between Japan and its closest neighbour. Due to this geographical isolation, Japan was never invaded. From the 7th century onwards Japan has enjoyed a more or less centralised government, despite a variety of power struggles that occurred in the 1200 year time span in which centralisation of a ruling body of government has survived.

Watanabe went on to explain how the Japanese, while cultivating rice paddies, had developed a small scale cottage system in which feudal clans competed for higher production and output. This, "market competition," he said, was eventually encouraged by the central government, who was also involved in production.

Foreign cultural and religious influences have left their marks on Japan and are reflected in its social and economic attitudes. Watanabe pointed out that recent opinion polls, published in Japanese newspapers, indicated that most Japanese — 60 per cent felt they were not affiliated or members of any organised religious sect. Buddhism was thought to be the religion of 30 per cent of those polled while the other 10 per cent felt affiliated to either Shintoism or Christianity.

Japan's ancient religion is Shintoism, a religion which respects almost every subject matter, a river, a mountain etc. to be a deity. Buddhism, which has apparently survived as the most

followed form of organised religion, was introduced to Japan in the 5th century via China. According to Watanabe, Chinese culture was absorbed into Japanese culture based on Buddhism. It felt a heavy imprint on Japan, which adopted the Chinese alphabet and became heavily influenced by its fine arts.

In the 19th century, Japan would once again absorb a foreign culture and religion, this time the religion was Christianity and as the 20th century began the culture was American.

American culture, however has not yet been able to significantly influence the family unit which is the basic social unit in Japanese society. Individual sacrifice for the benefit of the whole is stressed. Watanabe pointed out that Arab society was also largely based on the family unit.

The concept of sacrificing individual for needs of the whole was expanded upon and could be applied to Japanese society as a whole, Watanabe said. "Japan could be described as a vertical

society, based on a hierarchy, rather than a horizontal society, which is based more on equality which exists in Western Europe and North America.

However, equality does appear in Japan's more recent history, in the 17th century when universal elementary education was introduced. In 1896 compulsory education was officially made universal in Japan.

Japan's modernisation and development has been marked by two phases in the last 120 years. One phase began in 1886 and ended with WW II and the second phase began with the reconstruction after WW II and continues today.

Watanabe pointed out that at the recent Jordanian-Japanese dialogue several Arab participants indicated that they were quite informed and knowledgeable about the first phase but were not particularly well informed about the second.

On an economic level, Watanabe pointed out that the ruling bodies in the country wanted

Japan to become a world power and began to build heavy duty industries such as steel, iron and shipping. For the most part the economic developments were state owned initiative.

Other characteristics which marked this first phase were strong military capabilities, a powerful constitutional monarchy and Japan's territorial expansion in countries south as China, Taiwan, Korea and other parts of South East Asia.

After its almost complete destruction in WW II, Japan was occupied by the United States from 1945 to 1952. Its reconstruction period was subsequently effected by the U.S. This time it was the private sector that took the initiative in reconstructing the Japanese industries, which again included steel, iron and shipping.

Post WW II Japan was characterised by its policy of securing its country's safety by means of diplomacy and the formation of an economically egalitarian society. "Most Japanese consider themselves to be members of a

middle class," Watanabe pointed out.

He said Japan enjoyed large scale exports of manufactured goods while it was "the world's greater importer of agricultural produce." The improved health and living conditions have allowed for the longevity of the Japanese people. Women reach an average age of 81, while men reach an average age of 75 years.

Watanabe pointed out that both Japan and Jordan are similar in that both are limited in their natural resources but do have valuable human resources. Adding that Jordan's geographical position, however, would probably not allow for the insular development from which Japan was able to benefit.

Asked by members of the audience, which numbered approximately 80 people, how a country like Jordan could develop into a country like Japan, Watanabe pointed out that persistence and hard work were the two main components. "I am sure that Jordan will succeed," he concluded.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

'Jordanian market' opens in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Petra) — The first "Jordanian market" displaying a variety of national products will open here Saturday. A spokesman for the Jordanian Commercial Centres Corporation (JCCC), which is organising the market, said that products can be sold directly to the public. The 10-day market, which is being held on the grounds of the Baghdad international fair, is offering the Iraqi public foodstuffs, aluminium products, ornaments, clothing and garments, shoes, chemical products, carpet, furniture, office equipment, children's toys, cosmetics, engineering materials and electrical appliances.

Analyst warns of 'IMF crisis'

WASHINGTON (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) must increase membership fees and be given more clout if it is to avoid a debt crisis of its own in the mid-1990s, an economic analyst has said. He noted that the fund could face greater financial risk. Under the debt-reduction policies of U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, "The danger is that IMF exposure in the uncreditworthy developing countries will increase without a significant scaling down of its debt overhang," he said. A pool of \$30 billion in IMF, World Bank and other funds has been made available under the Brady plan for debt-reduction operations. "If the IMF and the World Bank are not careful, the debt crisis of the mid-1990s could be their own," he stressed.

Sri Lanka bank buys UAE branch

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka's privately-owned Hutton National Bank (HNB) has acquired the assets and liabilities of the Colombo branch of Emirates Bank International Ltd, an HNB spokesman said. He said the Colombo office of the foreign bank based in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) would operate as a branch of the HNB from October. The spokesman and an Emirates official who confirmed the takeover declined to give details. The Hutton National Bank spokesman said it was the policy of the Emirates Bank to shrink its overseas operations. "Many other branches have been sold to local interests," he said. Banking sources said the Emirates Bank failed because of poor recoveries from bad loans. The sources said Sri Lanka's central bank requested local banks to acquire Emirates' Colombo office after the bank decided to shut down here.

Italian minister attacks 'formal control'

ROME (R) — Treasury Minister Guido Carli lashed out at the management of Italy's biggest bank, saying its unauthorised lending to Iraq totalled \$3 billion — much more than previously admitted. Carli told a parliamentary committee the management of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL) had shown serious failings in supervising foreign branches. State-owned BNL says the credits were granted by its branch in Atlanta, Georgia, without the knowledge or approval of either its North American or Rome management. "The scant attention paid to... supervision, in the face of considerable decentralised business, led to a situation in which central management was restricted to purely formal controls," Carli said. He said BNL's failure to set up channels of information from its foreign branches prevented central management from forming an overall picture of key aspects of its activities.

'Free markets function in cleanliness'

WASHINGTON (R) — President George Bush's nominee as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has said that his chief goal would be to keep financial markets free of fraud and corruption. "Free markets don't work if investors believe they are dominated by fraud and corruption," Richard Breiden told the Senate Banking Committee at his confirmation

hearing. "Our basic mission is the integrity of all markets," he said. "The potential of criminal sanctions is a helpful adjunct to civil enforcement." Stock and commodities markets have been rocked in recent years by several trading scandals, with some companies getting large fines and jail terms for some individuals. The SEC is the U.S. government agency that regulates stock markets.

World Bank environment policy

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A World Bank official has defended the institution's environmental programmes saying some critics of the bank had received information from "The sewers". Referring to press leaks of an unpublished paper in Washington on the bank's energy policy, Kenneth Piddington told reporters it was an "energy paper not yet in final form." Piddington, director of the bank's environment department, told reporters: "It seems to be in the nature of capital cities that a lot of operations take place in the sewers and it appears that in the sewers somewhere an earlier version of this paper has been leaked."

Afghanistan returns to 'good standing'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Afghanistan has restored itself to good standing in the World Bank with its payments of \$755,000, the World Bank has announced. A World Bank statement said Afghanistan had been made ineligible for new loans in June because it was overdue on about \$26 million worth of payments. Afghanistan owes the bank about \$79 million on 20 low-interest loans amounting to \$230 million that it received in past years.

Indian trade exhibition opens

AMMAN (J.T.) — India opened a nine-day trade and industrial exhibition at the International Trade Fair area at Marj Al Hamam on the outskirts of Amman.

The exhibition, which brings together over 50 Indian manufacturers and trading houses, was opened by Finance Minister Basel Jarrah, who performed the traditional Indian ceremony of lighting seven-flame brass lamp. Jarrah was deputising for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Jarrah paid tribute to the ancient commercial ties between Jordan and India and expressed hope that bilateral relations would continue to grow. However, he said had no "magic solutions" to redress the yawning trade balance between the two countries and implied that it was up to the private sector to pick its cues from the products and technology on display at the exhibition. But, he said the government was keen on further developing trade and industrial ties with India.

Same sentiments were also expressed by Amman Chamber of Industry Chairman Khalid Abu Hassan, who pointed out that the Amman exhibition was one of the results of Indo-Jordanian consultations over the past year.



Finance Minister Basel Jarrah Thursday tours various sections of an Indian trade exhibition in Amman escorted by Indian Ambassador to Jordan V.D.N. Rao (to Jarrah's left).

Also addressing the opening ceremony was Indian Ambassador to Jordan Gajendra Singh, who also expressed hope that the Marj Al Hamam event will help expose India's industrial and technical potential to Jordanians and thus further industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries.

V.D.N. Rao, director of the exhibition and general manager of the Trade Fair Authority of

India (TFAI), voiced appreciation of the cooperation extended by the Jordanian side in holding the fair and pointed out that specialised discussions were being held on the sidelines on the conference.

A seminar was held Thursday on the broad issue of Jordanian-Indian trade and economic relations. Held in cooperation with the Amman Chamber of Commerce, it brought together Jordanian and Indian businessmen and mooted several ideas for joint ventures in the field of light industries. No specific details were available.

Another seminar is being held Saturday on transmission technology, grouping experts from the giant Indian Telephones Industries Limited and the Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan (TCC).

Japan proposes abolition of local content regulations to GATT

GENEVA (R) — Japan Thursday proposed the worldwide abolition of rules which require factories to use a certain percentage of locally made parts in their products.

The controversial proposal,

submitted to a negotiating group under the 96-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), would if accepted allow Japan and other nations to build plants which rely primarily on imported components.

India, speaking on behalf of developing nations to build plants which rely primarily on imported components.

India, speaking on behalf of developing nations, replied that it was out of the question to agree to such an idea.

Some countries have tried to limit the spread of so-called "screwdriver plants" where products are largely assembled from imported components.

The European Community, for example, has acted against such plants when the goods they are producing are liable to anti-dumping duties when imported

directly.

Japan made its proposal, similar to ones already advanced by the United States and Switzerland, as part of an attempt to curb all restrictions on investments which distort trade.

"It is extremely important to establish appropriate disciplines within the framework of the GATT to avoid trade-restrictive and distorting effects caused by investment measures," the Japanese document said.

Many industrialised nations also favour banning a host of other rules designed to boost local economies.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Thursday, September 14, 1989
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	92.0	92.9
U.S. dollar	609.0	615.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	417.7	421.9
Pound Sterling	955.1	964.7	Dutch guilder	275.5	278.3
Deutsche mark	310.4	313.5	Swedish crown	92.0	92.9
Swiss franc	360.2	363.8	Italian lira (for 100)	43.3	43.7
			Belgian franc (for 10)	148.4	149.9

Amman Financial Market weekly trading

Following is a summary of trading during last week and the previous week:

	Sept. 9-13	Sept. 2-6
Daily average	JD 1,401,532	JD 1,644,484
Total volume	JD 7,007,662	JD 8,522,422
Total shares	3,122,393	4,301,130
No. of contracts	4,306	4,733
Sectoral trading:		
Industrial	JD 4,683,214 (66.8%)	JD 4,239,789 (50.9%)
Financial	JD 1,242,974 (17.7%)	JD 1,736,759 (20.9%)
Service	(10.0%)	(18.8%)
Insurance	(5.5%)	(9.4%)
Share price index	127.3	128.1
No. of companies	55	63
Price movement (rise)	24	32
(decline)	26	16
(stable)	5	15

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.5545/55	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1850/60	Canadian dollar
	1.9763/70	Deutsche marks
	2.2283/90	Dutch guilders
	1.7065/75	Swiss francs
	41.32/36	Belgian francs
	6.6640/90	French francs
	1418/1419	Italian lire
	146.10/20	Japanese yen
	6.6575/625	Swedish crowns
	7.1875/925	Norwegian crowns
	7.6775/825	Danish crowns
	359.30/359.80	U.S. dollars

WORLD STOCK MARKET

By Reuters

SYDNEY — The market ended mixed after recovering from initial weakness. Brokers said they expected it to consolidate next week after the strong gains of recent months. The All Ordinaries index ended 0.9 up at 1,733.8.

TOKYO — Market holiday (respect for the Aged Day).

HONG KONG — Market holiday (mid-autumn festival).

SINGAPORE — Share prices rose in the afternoon when bargain-hunters emerged to reverse the market's downturn. The Straits Times index closed 0.51 up at 1,411.81.

BOMBAY — Share prices finished lower after widespread profit-taking wiped out early gains in moderate trading. Nocl fell 30 rupees to 1,110 and Tata Steel 7.50 to 1,190.

FRANKFURT — Shares ended sharply lower after a nervous, uncertain session. Investors remained unwilling to take new positions before release of key U.S. economic data. The dax index fell 17.02 to 1,59.27.

ZURICH — Most Swiss shares closed firmer but dealers said volume was low before release of the U.S. economic data. The all-share Swiss performance index rose 3.8 to 1,184.2.

PARIS — Prices were firmer in fairly active business, helped by special speculative situations.

LONDON — Share prices were off the day's lows in moderately busy afternoon trading as gains on Wall Street comforted the British market. At 1450 GMT the FTSE index was down 10.6 at 2,371.4.

NEW YORK — Stocks were near their highs of the session after gaining on a smaller than expected July trade deficit and a drop in August producer prices. The Dow was up 15 at 2,680 in mid-morning.

THE BETTER HALF.

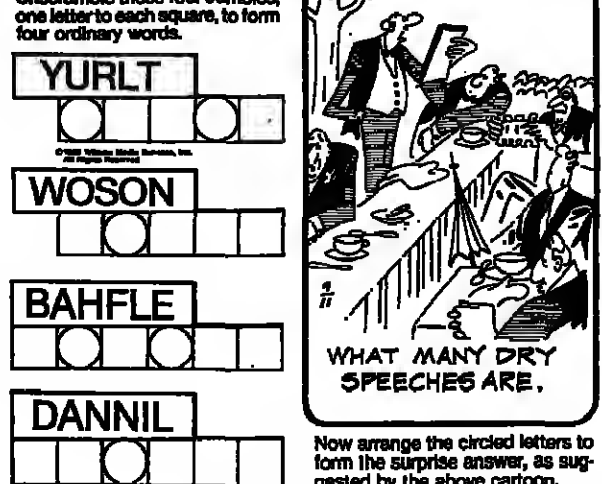
By Harris



"One nice thing about my life. I don't have to worry about getting a face full of laugh lines."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)
Saturday's Jumbles: CEASE LIMIT CATNIP RANCOR
Answer: What those old-fashioned stockpiles used to have about them—A CERTAIN "AIR"

'Peanuts

Mutt'n' Jeff

Andy Capp



McEnroe beats Edberg

LONDON (AP)—Former No. 1 tennis star John McEnroe of the United States collected \$232,500 for beating Sweden's Stefan Edberg in a winner-take-all exhibition match Thursday night.

But McEnroe said afterward that next year he will cut down on exhibition appearances to dedicate himself to trying to win one more major title.

The 30-year-old American struggled in the opening set but then hit some sparkling winners as he swept back from behind to beat Edberg 2-6, 6-4, 6-4 in just under two hours.

"I am going to play in less of these type of matches next year. Instead I want to try to play a couple of smaller tournaments" on the official Grand Prix circuit, he said.

McEnroe fitted in the London appearance as part of a two-day visit to Europe.

On Wednesday, he featured in a clothing exhibition in Munich in West Germany, then flew to London Thursday to play the first one-night exhibition staged in Britain since February 1988 when Kevin Curran beat Pat Cash in Aberdeen, Scotland.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ K 7 5 2
♥ 8 4
♦ 10 7 5
♣ A J 3 2

EAST
♠ Q 4 3
♥ A K Q J 10 9 7 3
♦ 5 2
♣ 8 5

WEST
♠ A 6
♥ 10 9 8
♦ 10 9 7 3
♣ K Q J

SOUTH
♠ A J 10 9 8
♥ 6
♦ A K Q J
♣ K Q 10

The bidding:
South 1♠, North 1♥, East 1♠, West 1♥.

Opening lead: King of ♠.

"Eight ever, nine never" says the old proverb about how to tackle a suit combination missing the queen. In other words, the percentage play is to finesse when you have a combined eight cards in the two hands, but not with nine. That advice, however sound it is in general, is simplistic. Information you have about the hand can cause you to take a different view.

West's four-heart preempt posed quite a problem for North. He finally decided, correctly in our opinion, that he held too much to be shut out of the action, so he boldly bid four spades. That made life easy for his partner.

West led the king of hearts and shifted to a diamond. Had South blindly followed the advice, he would have cashed the ace and king of trumps. However, West's preempt gave him cause for concern. He won the diamond in hand and tested trumps by leading to the king. When both defenders followed, declarer gave himself an additional chance to learn about the hand—he led dummy's remaining heart.

When East showed out, West was marked with a nine-card heart suit. That meant that his remaining four cards were divided among three suits, and the most probable division was 2-1-1. It was at least 2-1-1, therefore, that West held a singleton spade.

Racking his card-reading skill, declarer crossed to the ace of clubs and took the trump finesse. When West discarded on this trick, it was a simple matter to draw the last trump and claim the slam.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1989

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Three moon squares to Saturn, Jupiter, and Neptune leave a lot to be desired today. The Moon opposition to Mercury doesn't make the picture any brighter. Work schedules may be interrupted this week.

ARIES: You can go forward and meet those interesting contacts you have anticipated knowing. You can now get value received for whatever or your work.

TAURUS: Discuss longtime desires for going to a pleasure resort with a knowledgeable friend. Bring a detailed plan of action of your own to any business associated in a joint venture.

GEMINI: Outside information extended by a forceful person can help you in your labors. A trip to see close companions with good friends brings happiness to all involved.

MOON CHILDREN: Go dutch with understanding friends at places of amusement. Budget your assets so that you make more money from day supply. This is practically daily.

LEO: Your excitement with your activities should produce beneficial results. Explaining true facts of a situation will ward off family arguments.

VIRGO: You get better results on your job by being more up-to-date with new fellow workers. You see best way to convince business ally.

LIBRA: Let fellow workers be more aware how much you enjoy working with them. Blueprint that course of action which you feel can give you great success in business.

SCORPIO: Combine new inspiration with accepted practices of a business nature. Do something dramatic to please one from a distance visiting in your home.

SAGITTARIUS: Now you can make good friends with persons in places of importance. There are ways to please your family, so don't hesitate but do so at once.

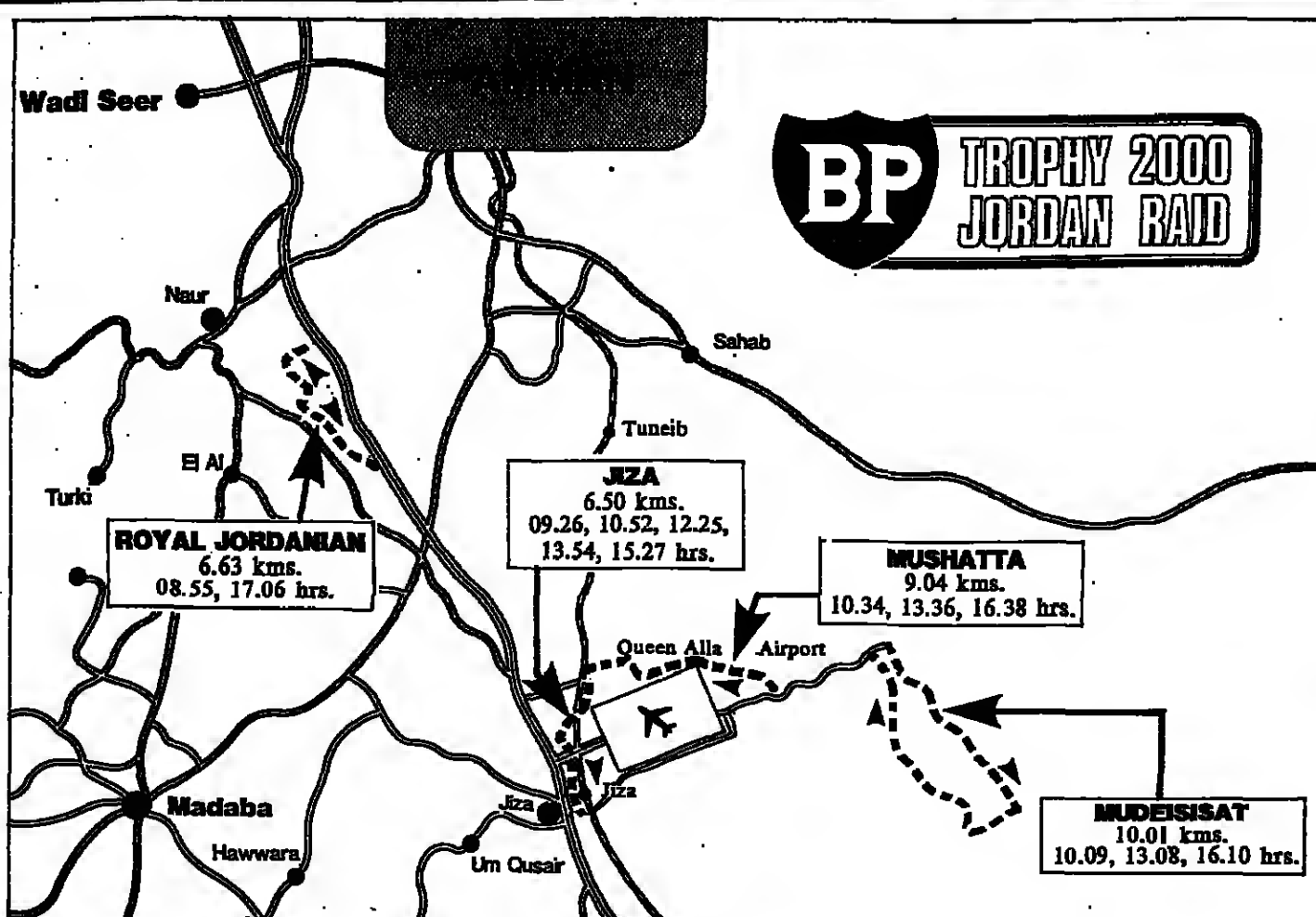
CAPRICORN: A new slant on your regular business affairs brings good results. Don't get friends involved in your financial affairs.

AQUARIUS: Invite those to whom you feel emotionally or compassionately drawn into your home. Listen to suggestions about money matters given by a perceptive friend.

PISCES: Organize your business and money affairs so you do not get fatigued. Delightful outside contacts should be entertained as guests in your home.

Today's child: If your child were born today he or she will quickly grasp the behind-the-scenes workings of any complicated project and be able to outline and even further define it to associates and the undercurrent. They will have a love of many different kinds of music that are connected with the performing arts.

"The stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you.



Qatari wins 'Jordan Raid'

By Mariam Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The B.P. Trophy 2000 "Jordan Raid" came to a roaring finish Friday evening, with 14 of the 21 participants making it to the finish line with modified jeeps rather than regular rally cars. Abbas Al-Mosawi of Qatar and co-driver Mohammad Omar of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) arrived in first place, clocking 1:14:27 in their Mitsubishi Pajero.

The race, described by participants as a "desert raid challenge," was the second of its kind to be held in Jordan. The race is held annually in Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and Dubai. The Jordan leg was described by same participants "as the first properly organized one in Jordan; the first held in 1987, didn't count."

Jordanian participants represented the largest contingent in the race with 22 drivers entrants. Qatar's participants numbered 10. Other participants included rally experts from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Lebanon and Bahrain.

Two Jordanian participants clocked in the top 10. Issa Halaby and co-driver Laith Al-Kassem finished eight with a timing of

1:43:35 in their Toyota Hilux, followed by Haitham Mufti and co-driver Hani Nasser with a timing of 1:45:21 in their Land Rover.

Halaby said he felt that Jordanian participants were not as well prepared as the foreign competitors, partly because they have had very little practice in this type of event. He said that though the vehicles they were driving were more powerful than the usual rally cars the terrain was also rougher than usual. Asked why he joined the rally despite being disadvantaged in terms of experience and quality equipment, he said: "It was a personal challenge."

BP TROPHY 2000 JORDAN RAID — FINAL STANDING

Place	Driver	Co-driver	Car	Nation	Time clocked
1	A. Almosawi	M. Omar	M. Pajero	Q/UA	1:14:27
2	M. Saleh	M. Al Haj	R. Rover	Lib/Q	1:16:38
3	N. Alatiyya	A. Almerri	N. Patrol	Q	1:23:05
4	T. Alwazzan	K. Khalifa	M. Pajero	Kt	1:27:10
5	M. Al-Malek	G. Sarayan	M. Pajero	SA/Bh	1:32:00
6	J. Al-Merri	H. Al Merri	N.P. Finder	Q	1:34:34
7	Sh.H. Bin Eid	H. Jacob	R. Rover	Q	1:40:30
8	I. Halaby	L. Al-Kassem	T. Helux	HKJ	1:43:35
9	H. Mufti	H. Naser	L. Rover	HKJ	1:45:21
10	M. Almannia	M. Almannia	N. Patrol	Q	1:55:20
11	N. Bustami	K. Kasir	L. Niva	HKJ	1:57:31
12	K. Shishani	A. Shishani	Suz. SJ 410	HKJ	1:59:19
13	M. Shishani	I. Abu Saud	Iz. Trooper	HKJ	2:01:25
14	A. Hamzeh	R. Al-Asad	Suz. SJ 410	HKJ	2:09:54

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IAAF under fire at steroid inquiry

By David Todd
Reuter

TORONTO — The decision to strip Ben Johnson of his world record in the 100 metres came under fire at Canada's federal inquiry on drug use in amateur sports on Thursday.

Paul Dupre, president of the Canadian Track and Field Association (CIFA), and inquiry lawyer Robert Armstrong both questioned the International Amateur Athletics Federation's (IAAF) ruling at its annual congress in Barcelona last week.

Dupre reiterated his concern that the IAAF's rule amendment, which erases world records set by admitted steroid users retroactive to six years, unfairly singles out Canadian athletes.

Johnson, who set a world record of 9.83 seconds in the 100 metres in 1987, has confessed to the Canadian drug inquiry that he used anabolic steroids for several years.

In an exchange with Dupre on Thursday, Armstrong suggested the ultimate impact of the IAAF decision will be to prevent such admissions in future, thereby impeding efforts to clean up the drug problem in sports.

"Was there any recognition (at the congress)," Armstrong asked, "that the effect of the language of this amendment... was a message to athletes to keep their mouths shut in future... that it was not a contribution to the solution of the problem at all but in fact a contribution to the problem?"

"I don't think that recognition

was there," said Dupre, who was part of the Canadian contingent in Barcelona.

Dupre said many delegates at the congress first praised the work of the Canadian inquiry into drugs in sport. Then, he said, they voted for a rule change that would affect only Canadian athletes, since no other country has launched an investigation producing sworn admissions such as Johnson's.

"Canada, the Canadian Track and Field Association, athletes from Canada, and the work of this commission was clearly targeted by that, and we felt it became a Canadian rule," Dupre said.

The Canadian contingent, Dupre testified, opposed the idea of a retroactive sanction. However, the proposal was presented as part of a package of largely desirable rule amendments, and Canada had no option but to abstain from the vote.

The initial applause vote by which the IAAF approved the new rule generated tremendous confusion, Dupre added. "Eighty per cent of the people who applauded thought we were breaking for lunch," he said.

Inquiry commissioner justice Charles Dubin also voiced criticism of the IAAF.

In an exchange with CIFA chairman Jean-Guy Ouellette, Dubin noted that several American coaches and athletes have testified before a U.S. congressional subcommittee about widespread steroid use on the international sporting scene.

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THE Daily Crossword by Henry Salschander

1 Lily plant
2 Actor Alain
3 Rues, lake
4 "Am not I — like them?"
5 Get away from
6 Conversation
7 Like a shish kabab
8 Most recent
9 Flashed
10 Stop
11 Fool-smelling
12 Party smelt
13 Have a late meal
14 Leaning
15 Alt. river
16 Bending win
17 Conversation
18 Land
19 Hole in one
20 Gilt
21 Poetry
22 Paving material
23 Patronage
24 Mined
25 Wheel shaft
26 Beginning
27 Athlete rival
28 Certain Sides
29 Conversation
30 Rues
31 Cooperative
32 Tilt
33 Rings
34 Unusually
35 Phoenician city
36 Down
37 Adages
38 Actor Estrada
39 Strong wind
40 Europe
41 In two
42 Sid
43 Hasty lead?
44 Son of Odin

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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

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CHANGE OF NAME

I, hitherto known as Dr. Manak Lal Mogra s/o Shri Mangi Lal Mogra residing in 1, 10B south campus, Yamouk University, Irbid, Jordan (permanent address: BARI SADRI, Dist. Chittorgarh (Rajasthan), INDIA) have hereafter changed my daughter's name from PINKY MOGRA to ANGELICA MOGRA.

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Hulk Hogan in **NO HOLDS BARRED**

Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 5:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30



An East German soldier flees his country by jumping over the barbed wire barricade on the border into West Berlin in 1961

Reform more important for Hungary than ties with allies

BUDAPEST, Hungary (AP) — Hungary's commitment to reform is more important than an appearance of East Bloc unity, Hungary's deputy foreign minister said in interviews published Friday.

The drive toward reform sparked Hungary's decision to allow thousands of East Germans unfettered passage to the West through Hungary. Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs said.

Kovacs told the state-run MTI news agency and the newspaper Magyar Hirlap that Budapest will not sacrifice "measures held to be important by us in the light of a possible disagreement by one of our allies."

The comments referred to East Germany's dismay over Hungary's decision to let more than 13,000 East Germans emigrate to West Germany.

Combined with those who have escaped illegally across Hungary's newly opened border with Austria, the number of East Germans fleeing their rigid Communist state has reached about 24,000 since May.

West German border officials said more than 500 new refugees arrived Thursday night and Friday morning. The East Germans are automatically granted citizenship in West Germany and have been put up in camps and given assistance finding housing and jobs.

Berlin has accused Hungary of violating a 20-year-old agreement to prevent unauthorized departures of East Bloc citizens for the West, and has called the exodus "an organized provocation" by Bonn with Budapest's collusion.

The reform-minded Communist government in Hungary opened its border to Austria at midnight Sunday.

The escape route has prompted East Germans in Poland and Czechoslovakia to seek refuge in West German embassies in hopes they also will be able to go West.

Poland's foreign ministry confirmed that some East Germans were at the West German embassy in Warsaw, and news media reports estimated their numbers at about 50.

Another 170 East Germans reportedly are holed up in the West German embassy in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Many had come to Hungary in May, after the country began dismantling barbed wire and other barriers along its westernmost border, and had been caught trying to cross to the West illegally. They feared they would be punished if they returned to their homeland.

West Germany's ARD television network reported rumors that Hungary would close the border soon, but Hungarian government spokesman Zoltan Bajnok in Budapest said he knew of no such plans.

Bajnok quoted Foreign Minister Gyula Horn as saying Thursday that "no decision has been made" on stopping the flow of East Germans.

Hungary's Foreign Ministry said the government let the East Germans go in accordance with a U.N. human rights accord that overrode its agreement with East Germany.

Bomb explosions in Bogota as drug war continues

BOGOTA (AP) — Four bombs exploded in Bogota early Friday as Colombia prepared to extradite two men to the United States to face drug trafficking charges.

The bombs exploded about 12:30 a.m. (0530 GMT), damaging four banks, a Bogota police spokesman told the Associated Press. No injuries were reported, the spokesman said.

He asked to remain anonymous because individual policemen are trying not to draw attention to themselves in the Colombian government's four-week-old war against drug traffickers. No one claimed responsibility for the explosions, but suspicion fell on the drug traffickers, who have used bombings as a weapon in their fight to avoid extradition to the United States.

The banks bombed, all in the northern or western part of this city of six million people, were the Banco Hipotecario, Banco Ganadero, Corporacion de Ahorros Colmena and the Caja Social de Ahorros.

Until now, drug traffickers had concentrated their bombing attacks on Medellin, a city 240 kilometers northwest of Bogota that is the headquarters for Colombia's biggest cocaine cartel.

Meanwhile, the government decreed a state of emergency Thursday in a violent drug region.

President Virgilio Barco issued a decree allowing him to put army troops on alert and send military advisers to help the mayors of two cities believed to be niches for drug-linked death squads and cocaine-processing labs.

The state of emergency is a new attempt to have military rule in the cities of Puerto Boyaca and Pacha in the Magdalena Medio area of midwestern Colombia.

Last week, Barcos' special emergency powers to replace the elected mayors of those two cities with military officials, but he suspended the order amid protests that such a move was unconstitutional.

The two men scheduled for extradition proceedings, both alleged members of the Medellin cartel, were being held in a maximum security prison. The two were displayed for reporters at the national security department Thursday.

They were identified as Bernardo Pelaez Roldan and Guillermo Bueno Delgado.

A communiqué from the department said Pelaez, arrested Wednesday outside the capital of Bogota, was wanted in the U.S. city of Detroit for "conspiracy and distribution of cocaine."

The U.S. Justice Department in Washington said Pelaez was convicted of drug trafficking charges in Detroit five years ago.

It said Buenos Delgado was wanted on drug trafficking charges in Tallahassee, Florida, and San Francisco and was accused of smuggling 5,740 kilograms of cocaine.

The two suspects are not among the so-called "dirty dozen" — a list written up by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) of the U.S. government's most wanted Colombian drug barons.

But the U.S. Justice Department also has a list, not made public, of 82 lesser Colombian drug figures. It was unknown if Pelaez and Buenos Delgado were on that list.

Miguel Maza Marques, who is in charge of Colombia's crackdown on the drug lords, and is chief of the security department, had described Pelaez as "much bigger" than Eduardo Martinez Romero, the alleged financier for the Medellin cartel.

Expansion is most evident in Peru, where about 20 U.S. army special forces members, known as "green berets," quietly arrived three months ago and are providing paramilitary training to national police in their battle against a fearsome alliance of cocaine traffickers and Maoist guerrillas.

In Bolivia, where the fight is less dramatic but equally entrenched, about a dozen green berets have been conducting training and support operations from low-profile jungle base camps for years.

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But U.S. Ambassador Thomas

S. Africans march against police

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Some 10,000 people chanted and waved banners in a protest march Friday throughout the heart of Johannesburg to police headquarters, where countless activists have been detained and interrogated.

Another anti-government protest involving almost 2,000 people took place at the central square in Pretoria, the capital. Some demonstrators climbed onto a statue of Paul Kruger, one of the political patriarchs of Afrikaners who now control the government.

Both protests were among the largest ever staged in the two cities. They followed President-elect F.W. de Klerk's declaration this week that his government would not block peaceful protests.

On Wednesday, a day after de Klerk's statement, more than 20,000 people joined a protest march in Cape Town against police brutality, the largest such demonstration ever authorized by the government.

In Johannesburg, the marchers included black youths, white professionals in business suits, nuns

and prominent activists, among them Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed black nationalist Nelson Mandela. Many youths carried posters demanding Mandela's release.

Traffic officers cordoned off side streets leading into the parade route in Johannesburg, but did not interfere as scores of black and white church leaders headed the procession down thoroughfares that normally would have been clogged with midday traffic.

Organizers said the march was intended to protest police violence and demand an end to discriminatory and restrictive laws. The protesters seek negotiations on dismantling apartheid, the country's policy of racial segregation that denies the black majority a voice in national affairs.

De Klerk was elected to a five-year term Thursday by an electoral college made up mostly of white lawmakers chosen by voters in parliamentary elections last week. He will be sworn in next week. Blacks were prohibited from voting.

Clashes between police and

protesters occurred before and after the parliamentary elections. Anti-apartheid activists say police were responsible for the deaths of at least 23 people. The government originally rejected the allegations, but police now say they know of 19 deaths during election night unrest, including nine in which police may have been responsible.

Anglican Bishop Duncan Buchanan, who spoke at a church service preceding the march, told protesters packed into Saint Mary's Cathedral: "We are sick of violence and we refuse to be pushed around by a minority of who support a Godless and vile ideology."

Organizers drafted a memorandum to deliver to offices at John Vorster Square, the main police station in Johannesburg, protesting police violence against anti-government protesters in the Cape Town area and elsewhere.

The organizers had refused to ask official permission for the march, but government-run radio said the Johannesburg chief magistrate had given approval and that a Pretoria magistrate

had given permission for a placard demonstration in the central church square.

The Reverend Frank Chikane, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, said before arriving at the cathedral, "We take seriously the words of the state president that the state has no objection to peaceful and orderly protests."

Chikane and other organizers repeatedly appealed to participants to remain disciplined and non-violent, even if police took action against them.

In Pretoria, hundreds of people gathered to support a picket by lawyers against the Cape Town election violence.

More than 50 policemen stood around the park, and there were about a dozen police trucks and armored vehicles nearby.

The lawyers also had said they would refuse to seek permission for their protest, saying it was "part of the inalienable democratic right of ... the community at large to associate and express protest against any inhuman conduct."

San Salvador, rebels agree on framework for negotiations

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Representatives for the Salvadoran government and leftist rebels have agreed on a framework for negotiations aimed at ending their decade-long war, an observer to the talks said.

The auxiliary Roman Catholic Bishop of El Salvador, Gregorio Rosa Chavez, said the two sides planned to release a 10-point document late Friday outlining their plans to hold regular peace talks.

"I'm very content. I believe this is a very important day for all Salvadorans," the church official said.

The monsignor, speaking at a news conference, said the three main themes of the dialogue are to be the establishment of a ceasefire, incorporation of the rebels into Salvadoran political life and ending the civil war.

Rosa Chavez said the sides had reached an accord on how to prepare the meetings and on participation of the church in the talks. He said substantive themes would be discussed at the next meeting, which he believed would take place next month.

"It's clear that the two sides have reached a clear agreement that they should be attempting to reach not just a ceasefire but an end to hostilities," Rosa Chavez said.

The current round of talks began Wednesday and were to last two days, but the two sides negotiated late into the night Thursday on a final statement.

Rosa Chavez said he had the impression the future meetings would be held monthly and that they would include international observers. He added that the talks will take place both inside

and outside El Salvador. "You can't solve 10 years of war in 10 days, but putting ourselves on the path to peace is an important achievement," he said.

Earlier in the day, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) rebels and the U.S.-backed government argued about the pace of peace talks to end the war, which has taken 70,000 lives.

The sessions were the first meeting between the government and the rebels in two years.

But fighting continued in El Salvador, despite a unilateral truce declared by the guerrillas. Army spokesmen in San Salvador said four guerrillas were killed, two guerrillas and one soldier were wounded, a helicopter was damaged and two buses were torched in the fighting.

Gunman 'looking for bosses' goes on rampage, kills 7

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (AP) — A printing plant worker who shot 20 co-workers had pledged to get even after being dismissed from his job for mental disability last year, but his warnings went unheeded, employees at the plant say.

Joseph T. Wesbecker, armed with several semiautomatic weapons, went from floor to floor shooting former co-workers at the Standard Gravure Corporation, killing seven and wounding 13 before taking his own life Thursday morning.

Wesbecker, a 47-year-old pressman, was placed on permanent disability leave last year because of mental illness, police said.

"He carried a big grudge because of that," said George Oswine, a former co-worker. "He said before he left he would get even. I remember that."

Oswine said Wesbecker had begun collecting guns since losing his job.

Another former co-worker, pressman Joe White, said Wesbecker's talk centered on guns and soldier of Fortune Magazine, a magazine about and for mercenaries. White, whose brother Lloyd was killed in the rampage, said Wesbecker thought of himself as a soldier.

"This guy's been talking about this for years," White said.

"I guess nobody believed him," said Dan Frazier, president of the union local.

Frazier said Wesbecker had become more upset recently because he thought his disability benefits were about to be cut off.

Relatives told police that Wesbecker was a manic depressive who had attempted suicide three times. Wesbecker also had voluntarily spent time in mental institu-

tions, said Lieutenant Jeff Moody, commander of the police homicide division.

Wesbecker entered the building at 8:30 a.m. (1230 GMT) Thursday and took the elevator to the third floor.

"He just came off the elevator, shooting," said Kathy Wilkins, an assistant buyer. "The elevator doors opened and he started firing."

Two receptionists apparently were the first to be hit. Both were wounded; one later died.

Police found four other victims on the third floor, where the executive offices and bindery are located. Wesbecker went from there down to the basement, where five victims were found, then up to the ground floor, where six victims and the gunman were discovered.

Wesbecker was found face down in a pool of blood on the floor of a pressroom.

U.S. troop presence small but growing in South America's cocaine wars

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — The U.S. military presence is small but slowly spreading in the heart of South America's cocaine country.

Expansion is most evident in Peru, where about 20 U.S. army special forces members, known as "green berets," quietly arrived three months ago and are providing paramilitary training to national police in their battle against a fearsome alliance of cocaine traffickers and Maoist guerrillas.

In Bolivia, where the fight is less dramatic but equally entrenched, about a dozen green berets have been conducting training and support operations from low-profile jungle base camps for years.

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But U.S. Ambassador Thomas

McNamara told reporters the U.S. crews would get the gear working, give some instruction and then get out — most of them within a few hours or days.

Colombian President Virgilio Barco repeatedly has insisted his country wants U.S. money and equipment, not troops.

Direct U.S. military action would almost inevitably produce a wave of anti-U.S. nationalism and would certainly embarrass the Barco government, which has pressed for the United States to get out of Central American conflicts.

Peru and Bolivia, much poorer countries, also oppose major U.S. troop involvement but have allowed some training and support personnel to operate.

In Peru, about 20 bilingual green berets began instructing anti-narcotics police at a special base near the central jungle town of Satipo, officials from the U.S. embassy in Lima told the AP.

"It's intensive training, almost one-on-one," said embassy spokesman Gene Bigler. "They're taking small groups of 40 to 50 policemen and training them five weeks at a time."

There's one whole section on entering and leaving helicopters under fire.

He said the policemen also are taught map reading, battlefield first aid, jungle patrols and night patrols.

"It's the same kind of para-

military training that DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration) agents are now getting before they arrive in Peru," Bigler said.

The training programme is designed to last two years, with Peruvians then taking over the instruction.

Bigler said U.S. authorities hoped the trained Peruvian officers would be assigned to a newly built, heavily fortified police garrison at Santa Lucia.

Several former green berets on contract to the U.S. government for anti-narcotics efforts in Peru designed the Santa Lucia base, which includes an airstrip big enough for C-130s, three helicopter pads and nine buildings ringed by barbed wire and mines.

It is the centerpiece in a new, militarized strategy in Peru, where most of the world's coca is cultivated. Much of it is grown in jungle areas controlled by the Shining Path, a Maoist guerrilla organization.

"Santa Lucia is probably better fortified than most military bases in Peru," said Craig Chretien, the DEA chief in Peru.

Pistol-packing DEA agents have been seen routinely accompanying Bolivian, Colombian and Peruvian police in raids on cocaine processing laboratories and traffickers' jungle hideouts.

About six U.S. border patrol agents assist in interdiction efforts. They are all under strict orders to avoid armed clashes. DEA agents are among the

U.S. military's harshest critics. Speaking privately, they contend that U.S. soldiers lack political sensitivity. They fear an increased U.S. military role would bruise Latin egos and ruin relations with local authorities and sources.

"If the special forces come down here on raids, I am pulling out of here. They are going to come down here thinking this is a war zone and start shooting at farmers, when what you need here is another kind of presence," said one DEA agent in Bolivia.

When green berets accompanied Bolivian police on a raid in April, a U.S. soldier walked off with a confiscated shortwave radio, insulting a police commander who told him the radio had to be properly registered, sources said. DEA agents had to intervene in the dispute.

Nonetheless, about a dozen green berets have worked with the Bolivian police force's elite anti-narcotics division, called the Leopards, for more than two years. It is widely acknowledged that discipline among the Leopards has improved.

The U.S. embassy in La Paz, the Bolivian capital, said it is ready to extend the instruction programme.

"U.S. troops will not seek out conflict or combat, but we are prepared to expand our training role," embassy spokesman Bruce Wharton said.

COLUMN

Dublin offers a seat with literary greats

DUBLIN (R) — Come to Dublin for a chat with Oscar Wilde, take the weight off your feet with George Bernard Shaw, sit down with James Joyce. The Irish Tourist Board, celebrating Dublin's rich literary tradition, has commissioned sculptors to make seats where tourists can pause for a rest beside the city's most famous authors. "Each piece would be a seat for people to use with the writer or characters sitting alongside. It's a fun thing really," Tourist Board Chief Matt McNulty said. Last year, Dubliners caustically greeted the arrival of three new monuments — a statue of ballad heroine Molly Malone was dubbed "the tart with the cart," a fountain nymph was labelled "the floosie in the jacuzzi" and a sculpted tribute to women shoppers was called "the hag with the bag."

Taiwanese film wins top honours

VENICE (R) — The film "Beiqing Chengshi" (Painful City) by Taiwanese director Hon Hsiao-Hsiao won the Golden Lion award as best movie of the 1989 Venice Film Festival Friday. The Silver Lion award was shared by "Recordacoes da Casa Amarela" (Memories of the Yellow House) by Portuguese director Joao Cesar Monteiro and Sen No Rikyu (Death of a Tea Master) by Japanese director Kei Kumai. The special Jury's grand prize went to "Et la Lumiere Fut" (And Then There Was Light) by Soviet director Otar Ioseliani. The Taiwanese film is the story of a family on the island between 1945 and 1949 at the time of the defeat of nationalist forces on the Chinese mainland.

Adjani talks about Streep

NEW YORK (AP) — Isabelle Adjani thinks one actress has cornered the market on English-speaking roles that require foreign accents. "Meryl Streep is the most effective customs and immigration officer," the French actress says in Vanity Fair's October issue. "She stands there and says, 'you can't come in — I'll do the accent.' Adajani's latest film, "Camille Claudel," was the biggest movie in France last year and opens in this country in December. The 31-year-old actress won a Cesar, the French equivalent of the Oscar, for portraying Claudel, the mistress, muse and competitor of French sculptor Rodin. Claudel was a formidable stern and artist herself, but her stern Catholic family had her committed to an insane asylum for the last 30 years of her life.

Haig makes stage debut

OCEANSIDE, California (AP) — Alexander Haig is a four-star U.S. general, unsuccessful presidential candidate, former secretary of state and one-time aide to former President Richard Nixon. And now he's made his stage debut. On Sunday night, Haig and his wife, Pat, narrated Ogden Nash's verses that accompany Camille Saint-Saens' "Carnival of the Animals." The performance with the California Chamber Virtuosi ended a three-day music festival celebrating the fifth anniversary of leisure village Ocean Hills, a 1,200-unit retirement community. Haig is on its board of directors. Haig said it should not surprise Americans that a former politician is trying his hand at acting. "It's a first for me in this category, but as an ex-politician I have been acting in the recent past, rather expensively though," said Haig, who owns an international marketing firm in Washington, D.C., and lectures frequently about global issues.

Rourke only in films for money

MILAN (AP) — American actor Mickey Rourke is only in films to make money — at least that is what he told an Italian interviewer. "Until four years ago I still was an idealist, certain that to be a good actor one must know acting ... now I know it's not that way," he told Milan's Corriere Della Sera newspaper. "To be a star you must butter up (flatter) the right people. They will get this from me any time they pay me enough," he was quoted Thursday as saying. Rourke, at the showing of his "Johnny Handsome" at the Venice Film Festival, said he came "just for business, for commercial reasons." The actor, whose relations with the media are often tense, had a brief and stormy news conference Wednesday.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE JORDANIAN-SCANDINAVIAN FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION

The inauguration of the Scandinavian Forest by HM King Carl Gustaf and HM Queen Silvia of Sweden will take place on September 20th. For more details please revert to your copy of the Bulletin No. 3. The JSFA therefore invites all Members to attend this Royal picnic, to greet our Royal visitors and to have a good time together.

Kindly contact the Danish Consulate at telephone No. 603703 to confirm your attendance and to pick up your entry ticket not later than the 16th of September.

NO ENTRANCE IS ALLOWED WITHOUT ENTRY TICKETS!!